FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 006 *9 January 1981*

ALBANIA

Minister of Foreign Trade Reviews Achievements [BASHKIMI 31 Dec] B 1
Minister of Light, Food Industry Reviews Year [BASHKIMI 26 Dec] B 1
Lleshi, Shehu Greet Castro on National Holiday B 2
New Finnish Ambassador Olli Oleg Bergman Arrives B 2
Briefs: Delegation to Canada; Pioneer Meeting in Tirana B 2

BULGARIA

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited on Antisocialists, Army Loyalty [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Jan] C 1
Reportage on Visit by Greek Foreign Minister C 1
Arrival 8 Jan C 1
Talks Begin C 1
Meeting With Zhivkov C 1
Dinner Held C 1
Zhivkov Meets West German Communist Leader Mies C 2
Joint Communique on Lebanese CP Delegation's Visit [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Jan] C 2
Leaders Congratulate Heng Samrin on Holiday C 5
Briefs: Agreement With CSSR: Leaders at Exhibition; Envoy to Angola; Ambassador to Vietnam; Spanish Ambassador's Departure C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Warsaw Correspondents Discuss Polish Situation D 1
Pokorny on Free Saturdays D 1
Sojka on 'Anarchist' Forces D 1
Daily Denies Training of Basque Terrorists D 2
[Porybny in RUDE PRAVO 7 Jan] D 2
Husak, Strougal Send Congratulations to Kampuchea [RUDE PRAVO 7 Jan] D 2
Soviet Economic Delegation Leaves for Home D 3
Chnoupek Meets Ghanaian, Tunisian Envoys D 3
CPSL Daily on Role of Socialist Trade Unions [Masek in Bratislava PRAVDA 6 Jan] D 4
CPSL Daily Denounces 'Under-Counter' Sales [Malak in Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Jan] D 6
Briefs: Number of Prague Communists; 'Calamity' Timber; Gas Deposits; Unified Cooperative Farm Figures; Slovak Agricultural Results; Slaughter Animals Production; Telecommunications Improvements; Sowing Lag; Road Safety D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Continued Reportage on Fischer Visit to Denmark E 1
Good-will Ceremony E 1
Relations Assessed E 1
Meeting With CP Officials E 1
Departure 8 Jan E 2
Sindermann Receives Hungary's Antal Apro E 2
Continued Reportage on Visit by FRG TU Official T 2
Comments on Talks [DPA] E 2
Meeting With Tisch E 3
Ministers To Answer Questions on 1981 Plan [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Jan] E 3

HUNGARY

Foreign Minister on Ways To Strengthen Detente [MAGYAR NEMZET 1 Jan] F 1
Catalonian Communists Disavow 'Eurocommunism' F 3
[Lehel in NEPSZABADSAG 7 Jan]
Aczel Receives Mongolian Deputy Chairman F 4
Sarlos Meets With Minority Federations Officials F 4

POLAND

Warsaw TV on Manifestations of 'Noisy Anarchy' G 1
Solidairty KKP Views Work-Free Saturdays, Reform G 1
Labor Ministry Official on Work-Free Saturdays G 2
Pay To Be Docked From Those Not Working Saturdays G 4
Western Press Cited on Work-Free Saturday Issue G 4
Trade Unions To Set Up 'Autonomous' Confederation G 4
Walesa Meets With French CGT Delegation 7 January G 5
Delegates at Solidarity Meeting G 5
Walesa Denies Intending To Visit West Berlin [DPA] G 5
Solidarity Branch Election Campaign in Progress G 5
Warsaw Branch of Journalists Union Elects Officers G 6
End of Meeting G 6
Report on Self-Governing Agricultural Circles G 6
Report on Registration of Trade Unions in Warsaw G 7
TRYBUNA LUDU on Kania Speech at Gdynia Shipyard [31 Dec-1 Jan] G 7
Defense Minister Jaruzelski Speaks to Warsaw Airmen G 8
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 31 Dec-1 Jan]
Olszowski Addresses Katowice Party Plenum 29 Dec G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Dec]
NOWE DROGI Advocates Developing Private Farms G 10
'Sharp Discussions' at Sejm Session on Budget, Plan G 10
Intellectuals Prepare Pessimistic Report on Economy G 11
[Margueritte in LE FIGARO 6 Jan]
Ambassador, French Premier View Relations, Prospects G 12
Billy Graham Makes Statement Before Departure G 12
Trade Minister Meets With Turkish Ambassador G 13
Leaders Greet Castro on Cuban Anniversary [TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Dec-1 Jan] G 13

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Belgian Communist Official H 1
Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Bulgaria H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Vrhovec Meets With Polisario Front Delegation I 1
Dragan Attends Baghdad Cooperation Meeting [cross-reference] I 1
Mijatovic Receives UK's Fitzroy Maclean I 1
Draft Development Plan for 1981-85 Reported I 1
Djuranovic Begins Visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina I 2
Arrival in Sarajevo I 3
Daljevic Addresses Political Aktiv in Vucitrn I 3
Slovene Assembly Adopts Economic Resolution [POLITIKA 30 Dec] I 5
Kosovo Assembly Discusses Provincial Economy I 5
Bosnia-Hercegovina Council Discusses Security I 6
Briefs: New Argentine Ambassador; Trade With Arab Countries I 6

MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS

AU081843 [Editorial Report] Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 31 December publishes on pages 1-2 an interview with Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha, who says that the major factor in foreign trade achievements during the period covered by the Sixth 5-Year Plan was the ideological understanding of the decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress and of Enver Hoxha's directives, coupled with the necessary organizational measures. He adds: "Otherwise it would have been impossible to imagine fulfilling the task of increasing exports 33 percent, as against 23-26 percent stipulated by the Seventh AWP Congress. The rate of growth of exports has been higher than that of imports."

There has been a perceptible improvement in the structure of exports, continues Nedin Hoxha, "making it possible for processed and semiprocessed commodities to account for about 70 percent of the entire volume of exports." Improvements were also observed in the quantitative, qualitative, economic, technical and financial indices, as well as in the economic effectiveness of exports and imports. "Products such as gasoil [gazoil], ferrochrome, pyrite concentrate and ore, coal, urea, newsprint and other commodities have been exported for the first time," Nedin Hoxha states. He attributes the achievements to the party's correct policies despite the difficulties caused by "the present crisis in the capitalist and revisionist countries," as well as by "the treacherous action" of the Chinese "revisionists," which culminated in the severance of all economic relations in 1978. All these difficulties were overcome and the Albanian economy has experienced a healthy development and no crisis, inflation or other negative phenomena.

Nedin Hoxha continues: "During the seventh 5-year period, 1981-85, there will be a perceptible increase in the volume of exports and its structure will be further improved. There will be an increase, particularly, in the exportation of oil byproducts, electricity, minerals, construction materials, products of the light and food industry, agricultural produce and so forth. As a result of the increase in exports, import possibilities will also increase, not only in the direction of raw, other materials and machinery, but also with regard to complete and partial plants which will be imported during the seventh 5-year period and will be paid for with the commodities that we will export. On this basis, it is expected that the volume of exports will grow 18 percent in 1981, which is the first year of the 5-year period, and the volume of imports will also grow by the same amount."

More attention will be paid to raising both the quality of the commodities to be exported and to their packaging. The working people of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, concludes Nedin Hoxha, will at all times remain alert in their efforts to find new markets for Albanian exports.

MINISTER OF LIGHT, FOOD INDUSTRY REVIEWS YEAR

AU071206 [Editorial Report] Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian on 26 December publishes on pages 1 and 2 an interview with Esma Ulqinaku, Minister of Light and Food Industry, in which she reviews achievements during 1980 and prospects for 1981. According to Ulqinaku, production of many articles increased from 1979-1980: for example, edible fats increased by 34 percent, fish by 10 percent, cigarettes by 12 percent, and ready-made fabrics by 12 percent. Ulqinaku states that "General industrial production is expected to be about 24 percent higher than 1975. It will be about 45.5 percent higher in the mechanical industry branch, 34 percent in the chemical industry, about 17 percent in light industry, 24 percent in the food industry, 52 percent in the ceramics and glass industry, and so forth."

In connection with the importance of the technical-scientific revolution in this sector, Ulqinaku mentions a number of new projects such as new factories and plants which have been put into effect "using our own forces," and others which are projected for the future. She also states: "Special attention will be devoted to perfecting production technology. A number of studies in this field have been done and others will be done on introducing new technology to improve, for example, the quality of cognac, wine, bread and cigarettes; to extend the use of polyester fibres in the textile industry up to 50 percent, in order to save cotton; to increase the resistance of textiles; and to increase the range of production in the food industry, especially in the oil and sugar industries and others."

In conclusion, Ulqinaku generally outlines initiatives for 1981, stressing better fulfilling the people's needs with mass consumer goods of better quality and greater variety through specialized studies in this field and improved technology. She also states that importance will continue to be given to the cost of production and saving raw materials in 1981.

LLESHI, SHEHU GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU301435 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the State Council and government of the Republic of Cuba.

On the occasion of your national holiday, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we send you best wishes for the happiness of the Cuban people.

NEW FINNISH AMBASSADOR OLLI OLEG BERGMAN ARRIVES

AU081140 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Tirana, 8 Jan (ATA)--The newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Olli Oleg Bergman arrived in our country, yesterday.

The ambassador was welcomed at the airport by the head of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO CANADA--A delegation of the Central Council of Albanian trade unions led by Filip Kota, member of the Central Council of Albanian trade unions, has left for Canada, where it will attend the national conference of the Canadian Workers Association. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Dec 80 AU]

PIONEER MEETING IN TIRANA--On the threshold of the new year, a meeting of over 5,000 Pioneers was held in the Sports Palace in Tirana on 30 December. Parents and teachers were also present. Taking part in the festivity were Politburo member Comrade Rita Marko, and alternate Politburo member Qirjako Mihali; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee; Lumturi Rexha, First Secretary of the Union of Working Youth of Albania and other comrades. Various artistic performances were given. Other pioneer festivities were held in various districts. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Dec 80 AU]

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON ANTISOCIALISTS, ARMY LOYALTY

AU081200 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 6 January 1981 carries on page 6 a BTA report entitled "Consolidation is the Decisive Basis of Unity," describing two articles which reportedly appeared in the 5 January issue of the Polish daily TRYBUNA LUDU. These two articles are devoted to the necessity of people's unity and cohesion around the PZPR in Poland.

Describing the first article, the BTA report quotes TRYBUNA LUDU on antisocialist forces within the country which are inspired by Western propaganda, and in particular on a Jacek Kuron interview with the FRG periodical DER SPIEGEL, in which Kuron appeals for "further undermining the state structure" and calls the new trade unions "an alternative force wrestled from the state power by struggle."

The second article, according to the BTA report, is mainly devoted to party meetings within the army, and emphasizes the combat readiness and loyalty of the Polish Army, which is ready to defend the socialist system. A reference to Polish-Soviet joint military exercises and cordial friendship between the two armies is also quoted.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER

Arrival 8 Jan

AU081445 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jan (BTA)--Greek Foreign Affairs Minister K. Mitsotakis arrived on a friendly visit here today.

At Sofia airport he was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. The two ministers are to begin talks today.

Talks Begin

AU081934 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jan (BTA)--The ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, and of Greece, Mr Konstandinos Mitsotakis, began talks here today. They are dwelling upon matters of the development of bilateral relations.

The two ministers found that the relations between Bulgaria and Greece developed on an ascending line. Particularly strong impetus was given to them after the recent meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis last year in Sofia. The talks which are proceeding in a friendly atmosphere will be resumed tomorrow.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU091027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] It has been just reported that Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

Dinner Held

AU082105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] On 8 January Petur Mladenov, minister for foreign affairs, gave a dinner in honor of Konstandinos Mitsotakis, Greek minister of foreign affairs. The dinner was attended by Comrades Petur Tanchev and Andrey Lukanov; ministers; Nikolay Todorov and Andonios Nomikos, the two countries' ambassadors; and officials accompanying the Greek foreign minister. During the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the two foreign ministers toasted each other.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WEST GERMAN COMMUNIST LEADER MIES

AU081937 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jan (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, met Mr Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, who is on holiday in Bulgaria.

During the meeting which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the leaders of the two parties informed each other about the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the German Communist Party. They exchanged views on topical problems of the international situation and of the international communist and workers' movement.

Mr Todor Zhivkov made his guest familiar with the results of the fulfillment of the plan for Bulgaria's socioeconomic development. He dwelt on the enourmous activity being done by the Central Committee of the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people in connection with the preparations for the 12th party congress and its worthy receiving with fresh successes in all spheres of life, which will be a new, important step in building up the developed socialist society in Bulgaria. Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized the principled and steady peace-loving foreign policy of Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

Mr Herbert Mies expressed his satisfaction with the great successes scored by the Bulgarian workers led by the BCP in the building up of the developed socialist society. He informed about the activity of the German Communist Party and elaborated in particular on the struggle to defend the workers' interests under the conditions of the economic crisis in the capitalist economy, in defence of peace, for continuing the process of detente, against the arms race.

The two party leaders confirmed the absolute identity of the stands and assessments of the BCP and the German Communist Party on all matters of the contemporary international situation and voiced their parties' determination to continue to be making their contribution to the further strengthening of the world communist and workers' movement on the priciples of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and Mr Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, expressed their profound satisfaction with the friendly meeting held, which is a proof of the existing traditional ties of solidarity and mutual respect between the communists in the two countries. The talks held will contribute to the further intensifying of the fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the German Communist Party on the common Marxist-Leninist and international basis.

The meeting was attended also by the secretaries of the CC of the BCP Dimitur Stanishev and Milko Balev.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON LEBANESE CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU081425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jan 81 pp 1, 6

[Communique on the visit of a Lebanese Communist Party delegation, headed by George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 26 December to 4 January]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Central Committee visited Bulgaria from 26 December 1980 to 4 January 1981. The delegation included the following members: Georges Hawi, secretary general of the LCP Central Committee; Nadin 'Abd as-Samad, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; and Khalil Na'us, Central Committee member.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, received the LCP delegation. During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, views on a number of issues of mutual interest were exchanged.

The LCP delegation laid a wreath and paid its respects at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum.

The LCP delegation held talks with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee, including the following officials: Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; and Yordan Kirov, deputy head of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the BCP Central Committee.

During the talks, the two delegations briefed each other on the tasks which the two parties are coping with at the present stage of development. Opinions were exchanged on certain current questions of international policy and on the worldwide communist and workers movement.

The LCP delegation members spoke about the situation in Lebanon and about the struggle of the Lebanese communists and the other progressive and patriotic forces in the country against Israeli occupation of a part of south Lebanon, and against the incessant aggressive actions against Lebanon launched by Israel, supported by North American imperialism. The Lebanese delegation also spoke about the struggle of the people of Lebanon for protecting and retaining the unity, national independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon while defending and supporting the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine.

The BCP representatives gave a very high appraisal to this activity of the LCP, and to its contribution to strengthening the unity in action of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world, and to further rallying the international communist and workers movement.

The BCP delegation briefed the Lebanese delegation on preparations for the 12th BCP congress and the activities of communists and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria for worthily holding the party congress and celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, as well as celebrating the 90th anniversary of the Bulgarian workers class party--events that will be celebrated in 1981.

The LCP representatives gave a very high assessment to the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under BCP leadership in the construction of a developed socialist society, as well as to the principled foreign policy conducted by the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria--a policy aimed at the development of good neighborly relations in the Balkans, at the consolidation of peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The LCP delegation expressed gratitude for the consistent support and solidarity accorded by the Bulgarian people to the national and progressive forces in Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

In exchanging opinions on topical international issues, the two delegations expressed their serious concern over the actions of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, actions involving the arms race and aimed at fanning new hotbeds of tension and confrontation in various areas of the world. [paragraph continues]

Expressing their parties' points of view, that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of detente, the two delegations stressed the necessity of further rallying all progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces in the struggle to tame the arms race, to foil U.S. and NATO plans to turn the world back to the "cold war" policy, to strengthen and intensify the process of political detente and to complement it by military detente, as well as to implement real disarmament. The two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the convening of the Madrid meeting of European states, and hoped the meeting would succeed in outlining practical measures for strengthening the security and cooperation of Europe and in convening an international disarmament conference.

The representatives of the BCP and the LCP expressed their deep concern over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq, and consider that the two warring countries should seek peaceful means to solve their dispute. They are convinced that this conflict objectively serves the interests of imperialism.

The two delegations strongly condemned U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of states of the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula, as well as arbitrarily proclaiming zones of "vital interest," and concentrating armed forces in this region in order to rob the natural resources of the countries in this area, threaten these countries' independence and inflict a blow to the national liberation struggle of the peoples living in this area. In this connection, the two delegations entirely support the proposals submitted by L.I. Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for guaranteeing the sovereign rights and security of the states in the Persian Gulf region.

Surveying the situation in the Middle East, the two delegations were unanimous that the Camp David accords and the separatist Egyptian-Israeli treaty were against the interests of all Arab countries, and have brought about a fresh aggravation of the situation in that area. The two delegations resolutely declared themselves against the negotiations on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy," which is aimed at depriving the people of Palestine of their legitimate national rights and at perpetuating Israeli occupation of the Arab territories robbed in 1967. The representatives of the two parties reiterated that the Palestinian issue, which is at the basis of the Middle East conflict, cannot be solved behind the back of the Arab people of Palestine and without the participation of their sole legitimate representative--the PLO.

The two delegations strongly condemned the terror and violence on the part of the Israeli Government in the occupied territories, and expressed their solidarity with the population of that area which is struggling against the policy of colonial settlement and merciless repressive measures.

The BCP and the LCP confirmed their positions that a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem can be achieved only on the basis of the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and on the basis of granting the legitimate national rights to the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and an independent state of their own.

The two delegations support the struggle of Syria, the PLO and the other participants in the steadfastness front against the increasingly aggressive character of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction. The two delegations think that the main prerequisite for thwarting imperialism's plans and intentions is to rally all anti-imperialist forces in the Arab countries, and to further expand and intensify their cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, who are consistent and sincere allies of peoples struggling for national liberation and social progress.

In discussing the situation in Lebanon, the two delegations resolutely condemned the constant and expanding Israeli aggression against the peaceful population of Lebanon and against the Palestinian camps, actions which represent a real danger for peace and security in the Middle East. The BCP Central Committee delegation reaffirmed the solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian working people with the struggle of the Lebanese communists, the national movement and all progressive and democratic forces to thwart the plans of imperialism, Zionism and their helpers within Lebanon, and to retain the unity, national independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The two delegations greeted the victories of the national liberation movement and reaffirmed their parties' solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and reaction, for freedom and national independence, peace, democracy and social progress.

The two parties expressed their solidarity with the people of Afghanistan and its vanguard--the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. They resolutely condemned the unceasing interference of imperialism, international reaction and the Beijing hegemonists in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The two parties stressed the importance of the international assistance which the Soviet Union is rendering the people of Afghanistan in defending its freedom and national independence.

The two sides expressed their full support to the struggle of the peoples in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea against imperialism and Chinese hegemonism.

The two delegations expressed their support to the struggle of the peoples of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Ethiopia, as well as the other progressive and revolutionary forces in that area against imperialist conspiracies.

The representatives of the two parties greeted the foundation of the independent state of Zimbabwe, and reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia, and the just struggle of the people of South Africa against racism and apartheid.

The two delegations expressed their parties' solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle, and with the revolutionary forces in El Salvador, as well as the struggle in other countries of Central and South America against North American imperialism.

The two delegations confirmed their parties' determination to continue to contribute in future to further strengthening the unity in action of the international communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The representatives of the two parties expressed their mutual satisfaction with the excellent fraternal relations between the BCP and the LCP. They confirmed their readiness to work for expanding and deepening their relations of mutual cooperation. To this end, during the visit of the LCP delegation, a new plan for cooperation was signed between the two parties for the 1981-82 period.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE HENG SAMRIN ON HOLIDAY

AU061951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent a telegram of greetings to Heng Samrin, president of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], on the occasion of the second anniversary of the victory of the revolutionary-patriotic forces and of the establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The victory of the Khmer patriots, achieved under the leadership of KNUFNS was a turning point in the history of Kampuchea, the telegram reads.

Your country's successes throughout the last 2 years assume even greater significance because they were achieved under complicated circumstances caused by the hostile forces of imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction.

We highly appreciate the policy of Kampuchea aimed at intensifying friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other countries belonging to the socialist community and aimed at peace and good-neighborly relations, a policy of firm resistance to imperialism and hegemonism. We highly appreciate the efforts of Kampuchea, together with Vietnam and Laos, to transform Southeast Asia into an area of peace and stability, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov point out in their telegram.

The friendship and cooperation treaty signed between Bulgaria and Kampuchea as well as the other documents signed represent a solid basis on which to develop our bilateral relations. Bulgaria, which is loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue in the future to support the struggle of the Kampuchean working people in renewing their motherland, the telegram reads further.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CSSR--A cooperation agreement was signed between the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the CSSR Journalists Union for the 1981-85 period in Sofia yesterday. A working plan for cooperation in 1981 was also signed at the same time. The documents were signed by Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union and by Josef Valenta, deputy chairman of the CSSR Journalists Union and chairman of the Czech Journalists Union. Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present at the signing ceremony. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Dec 80 p 3 AU]

LEADERS AT EXHIBITION--On 25 December in Sofia an exhibition of the Bulgarian restoration movement opened. The opening ceremony was attended by Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov, Peko Takov and Pencho Kubadinski; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; and other officials and cultural figures. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Dec 80 AU]

ENVOY TO ANGOLA--President Samora Machel has received the credentials of the new Bulgarian ambassador, Andrey Stefanov Takanyakov. [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 7 Jan 81 LD/EA]

AMBASSADOR TO VIETNAM--The State Council has issued a decree relieving Stoyan Stoev Konstantinov from his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bulgaria to the SRV and appointing Filip Velkov Markov to the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the SRV. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Dec 80 p 3 AU]

SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria and Doyen of the diplomatic corps in Sofia, gave a reception at the Grand Hotel Sofia yesterday in honor of Jose Maria Trias de Bes y Borras, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Spain in our country, in connection with his departure from Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec 80 p 5 AU]

WARSAW CORRESPONDENTS DISCUSS POLISH SITUATION

Pokorny on Free Saturdays

LD082222 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2050 GMT 8 Jan 81

[From the "24-Hours in the World" program presented by Milos Vejvoda in the Prague studio, in phone linkup with Richard Pokorny, correspondent in Warsaw]

[Text] [Pokorny] This is Czechoslovak television, Warsaw.

[Vejvoda] This is Vejvoda, Prague. Good evening. We have heard from Warsaw that Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the party Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, explained on Polish television the government's stand on the introduction of free Saturdays. He stated that in the present very difficult economic situation it is possible either to introduce two free Saturdays a month and maintain the existing 8-hour working period, or make all Saturdays free and extend the time of work by 30 minutes every day--so reads a CTK report today.

[Pokorny] I would like to add to the report you have quoted. The point is that Comrade Jagielski actually said that the introduction of all Saturdays as free days, which in fact amounts to shortening working time, would consequently mean a drop in industrial production by 9 percent. He emphasized that it would be at least 9 percent, and that Poland cannot afford anything like that in the existing situation. It would be reflected in a considerable decline in all citizens' standard of living. In this context he pointed out the experiences of the socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, and stressed that a properly functioning economy is the fundamental prerequisite for a gradual introduction of similar measures--something that, alas, cannot now be said about the Polish national economy.

[Vejvoda] No doubt, foreign mass media will not fail to note these events.

[Pokorny] Of course not. I have already learned that some Western stations have used this perfectly rational and logical decision to further incite attacks against Poland. Some representatives of Solidarity have even been heard--but this, after all, is their method: unrealistic, demagogic demands, impossible to be met from the very beginning. This method has been used many times in recent months--it has been seen that they have followed and still follow the slogan "the worse, the better."

[Vejvoda] What is the response to this among the people in Warsaw and elsewhere in Poland?

[Pokorny] This is the most interesting thing about the whole situation. As soon as free Saturdays began to be discussed, in September 1980, I was surprised--and not only I--by the spontaneous response from all over the country. The response had one common denominator: Why free Saturdays when it is necessary to work? Why when we have been holding a discussion for half a year? This response came not only from individuals, but I was able to see in many enterprises that this was the view of at least half of the working people. In my view, public opinion at least is on the side of the government.

Sojka on 'Anarchist' Forces

LD081934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Commentary by Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka]

[Text] When Poland now discusses how both to overcome the existing complicated socio-economic situation and to ensure the continuation of the process of change, normalization and calming of the internal political situation is always emphasized.

Only in a calm and businesslike atmosphere is it possible to discuss responsibly the program for the economy's stabilization and all other issues. The reality, however, is such that, despite the wishes of the vast majority of the working people, anarchist and adventurous forces are trying in all ways to slow down the process of normalization.

Today's TRYBUNA LUDU writes about the actions organized, among other places, in Krosno, Jelenia Gora, Wroclaw Region, Olsztyn, Czestochowa and Torun, where open pressure on state bodies is being exercised. The purpose of it is to dictate cadre changes in the leading posts of the voivodship institutions and offices. TRYBUNA LUDU emphasizes that this is anarchy and a violation of public order. It is no longer possible to talk about a lack of political experience and responsibility--it is clear that this is a willful activity against the government and an attempt at weakening it.

Some local functionaries of Solidarity belong to the organizers of these actions; they are quite obviously overstepping the framework laid down by the statute on trade union activity. Today's TRYBUNA LUDU continues: It is necessary to say to these people once more something that the majority of the citizens know and understand--that the most urgent need of the country is calmness and internal order.

DAILY DENIES TRAINING OF BASQUE TERRORISTS

AU0813411 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 81 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny article: "Outrageous Lie"]

[Text] The Spanish police newspaper POLICIA ESPANOLA recently published an extensive article devoted to the problem of terrorism in the Basque region, alleging that in recent years members of the Basque separatist organization ETA have been getting military and partisan training, among other places, in Czechoslovakia. The Spanish magazine does not provide any evidence for this outrageous lie. It cannot, since it is difficult to submit evidence for something that does not exist.

This is not the first time Czechoslovakia has been accused by some West European circles of allegedly training terrorists. Last time it was some Italian newspapers which claimed that members of the Maoist so-called Red Brigades are being trained in our country. Now this rumor emerges--adapted to the local conditions in Spain. Why? The answer is similar to that in the case of Italy. Spanish bourgeois society does not know how to cope with the wave of political terrorism. The rightist forces' aim, just as in other cases in other countries, is to cover the real perpetrators through fabricated slander. The fabrications of POLICIA ESPANOLA, quoted by international news agencies, cannot conceal the fact that the roots of Basque terrorism are only in Spain, in the 40-year old history of the Franco dictatorship brutally suppressing the rights of minorities. To look for them elsewhere and to slander others is convenient, but will not help find the truth nor end such a dramatic expression of social contradictions in Spain as political terrorism.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO KAMPUCHEA

AU0908571 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Kampuchea"]

Text] Prague, 6 Jan (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory.

Esteemed comrade,

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory and the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea, we are sending to you, the KNUFNS Central Committee, the KPRC and all the valiant people of Kampuchea warm comradely greetings and congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of the CSSR and in our own name.

The working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia supported and continue to support with admiration and sympathy the long struggle of the most loyal sons and daughters of the Kampuchean people for life in peace in their free and independent country. With feelings of sincere joy we rejoice over the successes achieved by the people of your country--under KNUFNS leadership and with the effective international support of the USSR, the SRV and other fraternal countries--in overcoming the woeful vestiges of the policy of the antipopular clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, and in strengthening Kampuchea's international authority. We value Kampuchea's endeavors aimed at developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Southeast Asian states and its contribution to consolidating peace, security and stability in the region and other parts of the world.

With profound satisfaction we note that the friendship and the fruitful cooperation between our countries and between the Czechoslovak and Kampuchean people has been successfully expanding and deepening in accordance with the conclusions of our joint negotiations conducted last February and November. We assure you that the Czechoslovak people, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to stand by the side of the Kampuchean people and extend to them support in their efforts aimed at the reconstruction and development of their fatherland, in the struggle against imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, expansionism and reaction, for peace and progress in the world.

Esteemed Comrade Heng Samrin, we wish you and all fraternal Kampuchean people many further successes in fulfilling the objectives set in building a new society in your country.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

LD081108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which had taken part in the 21st session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, left Prague by air for the USSR today.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

CHNOUPEK MEETS GHANAIAN, TUNISIAN ENVOYS

LD081640 Prague CTK in English 1507 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 8 Jan (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Thursday Ghanaian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Joseph Koj Arthur to discuss questions concerning the development of cooperation between the two countries and some international issues.

The minister received on the same day Tunisian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Noureddine Mejdous for talks on bilateral relations and on some international topics.

CPSL DAILY ON ROLE OF SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONS

AU081731 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 6 January 1981 on page 4 and on 7 January 1981 on page 3 carries in two installments a long article by Jozef Masek of the F. Zupka Slovak Trade Union School in Sladkovicovo, entitled "The Leninist Mission of Trade Unions under Socialism."

In his opening passage Masek says that "imperialist countries" are currently striving to "weaken the action unity of the workers class and its leading force, the communist party, without which a socialist society cannot exist" and are putting forward "demagogical demands to set up 'democratic independent trade unions,' 'neutral trade unions' and so forth," in the hope that they will succeed in "disintegrating socialist society from within." Masek goes on to discuss Lenin's views on the role of trade unions under socialism.

Referring to Lenin's writings Masek says that socialist trade unions "differ fundamentally in their goals, tasks, activites and forms and methods of work from trade unions in capitalist countries." The "theoreticians of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism who claim that genuine trade unions are incompatible with socialism" are, therefore, wrong because they "evaluate their role in the political system of the socialist society from the position of trade union activity in capitalist society" and "ignore the qualitatively new substance of trade unions in a socialist society." The "very antagonism between socialism and capitalism" predetermines, according to Masek, that "the content, character and methods of trade union activity in capitalist countries cannot be an example or a model for evaluating the activity of trade unions in socialist countries."

As Masek points out, in the Leninist concept it is the mission of socialist trade unions to be "not only an organization representing the interests of the workers class but also a school of economy, management and administration." The Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] has always endeavored to implement those Leninist principles, according to Masek, but its path "has not been free of errors and mistakes." In the author's view those mistakes became apparent especially toward the end of the fifties and at the beginning of the sixties when "trade union bodies replaced the authentic, specific and everyday contact with members by bureaucratic methods and reduced the dialectics of the [trade unions'] double role--active participation in the creation of resources and care for the working people--more or less to only one aspect, to the defense of working people's interests. Thereby they contributed to the national economy's stagnation and to reducing people's living standards. That--along with underrating ideological work, the party's leading role and proletarian and socialist internationalism--gradually led to the critical development in our society. It is a fact, even though it sounds paradoxical today, that the largest organization of the workers class in our country took a stand--through those attitudes and its activity--against its own intrinsic interests, against socialism."

Masek continues: "Owing to their opportunist policy trade unions embarked upon the path of a markedly opportunist practice of a so-called 'independent' organization, began to ignore all-social interests and asserted vocational, professional and group interests, disregarding the development of the national economy and social resources. And because the standard of living was declining they led workers into strikes, submitting unrealistic demands to the government and the CPCZ. Making professional, vocational and group interests absolute--along with proclaiming slogans calling for 'neutrality of trade unions of the party,' 'for trade unions without communists' and so forth--pushed our trade unions toward positions of reformist trade unions and their protagonists, toward liquidating the united ROH and, gradually, the socialist society as well."

That path finally led in the "critical years" to "fragmenting all-trade union bodies into small professional organizations proclaiming in their statutes primarily sovereignty and independence from the other segments of trade unions, and to profoundly upsetting the ROH's unity" so that a situation emerged "in which it was necessary to struggle anew for the trade union movement's revolutionary mission and tasks, to restore its unity and to gradually solve problems, many of which originated prior to 1968."

Those past tendencies in the Czechoslovak trade union movement confirmed, according to Masek, that the "enemies of socialism never become reconciled to their defeats and setbacks" and that the bourgeoisie will always fight against socialism. In order to be successful against the bourgeoisie it is essential, Masek continues, that the workers class' struggle is led by a Marxist-Leninist party.

The application of the party's "leading role" in trade unions and the trade unions' "active participation in shaping and implementing the party's policy" are, therefore, "in the interest of the ROH's successful activity."

Commenting further on the nature of the relationship between the party and trade unions Masek notes that "the party's leading role has nothing in common with forcing the party policy on trade unions. The party's tested method of persuasion is always successful because the trade unions themselves, in keeping with the logic and character of their activity, cannot but support a policy expressing the working people's fundamental vital interests."

Stressing the "identity of trade union goals with those of the communist party " Masek then dismisses the notion of trade union "neutrality." Citing Lenin's article of 1908 on that issue, Masek says that "there can be no question of trade union neutrality. Each propagation of neutrality is either a poorly concealed counterrevolution or a manifestation of a complete lack of awareness."

Restating further Lenin's views on the trade unions' roles Masek says that "trade union cooperation with revolutionary parties and work under their leadership does not diminish their independence; quite to the contrary, it enables them to fulfill in the best possible way their role stemming from their substance and from the conditions under which they work. We consider it essential to stress this fact especially because reformists continue to assert the theory of the trade union movement's neutrality and are trying to isolate trade unions from communist and workers parties and to lead them astray, to the path of narrow economic interests.

"The communist party's leadership of the trade unions is not, in relation to them and their activity, some sort of an external force. It is manifested as a law-governed feature of their own internal development. The mutual relations between the party and trade unions on the basis of recognizing the party's leadership are only one aspect of the manifestation of that matter. Another, equally important aspect is seen in the trade unions' multifaceted activity to implement the party's policy, in their skill to independently seek and apply correct solutions of tasks formulated by the party and to fulfill those tasks through the specific methods and forms of trade union work--boldly and resolutely within the framework of the trade unions' rights and functions. All that is a conclusive argument disproving the fabrications of our ideological adversaries, who claim that the party is concerned with petty restrictions of trade union activity, does not grant trade unions freedom and is trying to reduce their existence in the socialist society to some sort of a purely formal institution."

According to Masek, the CPCZ's leading role in the ROH "is not the result of some sort of privileged position in society and its political system but a result of the fact that the CPCZ is the supreme form of the workers class' and the working people's sociopolitical organization and is the most aware and best organized ideological and political vanguard."

Commenting on the socialist trade unions' attitude toward the socialist state Masek cites Lenin's view that because both are socialist organizations trade unions "do not wage a class struggle against the socialist state but, on the contrary, support it and defend it against internal and external enemies."

In the concluding part of his article Masek discusses again the Leninist concept of the socialist trade union's "double mission," according to which "care for the rights and interests of the working people and their working and living conditions must be organically and closely linked with care for developing the national economy and for production growth."

The representation of working people's interests is thus "justified," according to Masek. He adds, however, that "it must not be forgotten that after seizing political power not only the workers class' but also the trade union organization's role and interests change. The working people's fundamental class interest is the development of socialist society, the development of production forces, the growth of labor productivity and consolidation of the power of the workers class." The workers class thus must not restrict itself to "group and temporary interests" but must also consider "the historical interests, the interests of liberating the whole society."

The search for balance, for a "correct solution" of the workers class group and historical interests, is seen by Masek as the socialist trade unions' actual task.

CPSL DAILY DENOUNCES 'UNDER-COUNTER SALES'

AU081930 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jan 81 p 2

[Ladislav Malak article: "More Civic Commitment, Honesty and Courage: The Problem of Under-the-Counter Sales May Be Solved Only by Joint Effort," capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Peanuts, "Nitran" salami, frozen fish fillets, "Sparta" cigarettes, caffein-free coffee, almonds, imported ready-made men's and women's clothing, cheap children's skis, children's collapsible bicycles--this is only a fragment of the list of casually selected commodities bearing the attribute "under-the-counter goods." We have enough bread and other basic food and nonfood products, but every one of us wants to buy as he desires; we are interested both in run-of-the-mill and in exclusive goods, and self-evidently also in the more precious goods in short supply, which are mostly sold only from under the counter.

The problem of under-the-counter sales worries many people. It evokes dissatisfaction and weakens confidence in our socialist trade and its good name.

Our readers are unanimous in condemning this undesirable phenomenon. Some of them have tried to explain the causes of the continued hoarding of goods and also to suggest ways of fighting it.

For instance, Jaroslava M. from Ruzomberok has remarkable thoughts about it. SHE SEES THE PROBLEM OF GOODS SALES FROM UNDER THE COUNTER AS CAUSED BY A MISTAKEN DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS, AND SPECIFICALLY BY THE IRREGULAR SUPPLIES OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES TO INDIVIDUAL REGIONS IN SLOVAKIA.

"THE FACT THAT PEANUTS, OR EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR, OR IMPORTED CLOTHING ARE SOLD UNDER THE COUNTER DOES NOT WORRY OR ANGER ME MUCH," Jan S. from Zvolenska Slatina writes, "BUT I AM AT A LOSS TO UNDERSTAND WHY FOR QUITE SOME TIME IT HAS BEEN IMPOSSIBLE TO GET MATCHES. THIS TRIFLE COSTS 20 HALIRE IN ZVOLEN, WHICH LIES ONLY A FEW KILOMETERS FROM THE CENTER OF MATCH PRODUCTION, BANSKA BYSTRICA; IS ITS COST THE CONSEQUENCE OF SLAPDASH DISTRIBUTION, OR OF MACHINERY BREAKDOWNS IN THE FACTORY? ARE THEY SHORT OF SUITABLE TIMBER? THE CITIZEN WILL NEVER KNOW. BUT SUCH SITUATIONS PROVIDE SUITABLE GROUND FOR FABRICATING DIVERSE, MOSTLY FALSE, RUMORS THAT DISORIENT PEOPLE AND HARM OUR SOCIETY. [paragraph continues]

"I REGARD IT AS EXTREMELY HARMFUL THAT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ARE ALSO BECOMING COMMODITIES SOLD UNDER THE COUNTER." It will not be easy to completely eliminate the problem of hoarding goods in short supply--at least in the near future; it is a disease with strong roots. A lot of goods sold under the counter are imports. Every sensible thinking person understands that the volume of imports of ready-made clothing, footwear and food, such as southern fruit, depends on our state having sufficient foreign currency. It is what we need first and foremost for the basic things.

Hoarding goods and selling them under the counter is rather difficult to prove. Far more instances of this could be proved with the help of citizens, customers; every customer has the right of control. But many citizens retreat from the problem and go away instead of taking immediate action after uncovering under-the-counter sales--instead of having a talk with the manager, or summoning a control authority, or making complaints.

Purposeful and collective control is needed, even in the sales of certain newspapers and magazines! But what if the control workers fail to find, for instance, matches in the shop, even after a most thorough search? We know nothing about any serious breakdown in the Banska Bystrica match factory, and there is also enough timber in our forests, so that we are only left to deduce that there are no matches because it is probably much too ineffective, minute work for the factory to produce a 20-halire trifle. Let the people try and use flint and steel, for all it cares....

Editor's note: We will be glad to hear from you, dear readers, about your experience and problems, about specific instances of under-the-counter sales of goods in your city, your community and your environment, but especially about how you have helped uncover such sales by your fearless and courageous attitude.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ILLS, CUT BACKS SUMMED UP

LD081244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 8 Jan (TANJUG)--Czechoslovakia's national economy is starting this year with cuts in investments, a nation-wide saving drive, higher dependence of income on work results, and higher efficiency in economic activities.

This year, investments in Czechoslovakia will go up by at most 2 percent instead of 6 percent as so far. Investments used to go as high as up to 30 percent of the national income.

Only one-third of the projects under construction is put into commission as scheduled, it was made known a short time ago. Building in Czechoslovakia takes more time and money than needed, high-ranking Czechoslovak officials emphasized.

Also publicly criticized is Czechoslovakia's consumption of fuel and energy which is by between 30 and 50 percent higher than in other highly developed countries.

In the years to come, Czechoslovakia will be in a position to import less energy than so far, while prospects are unfavourable for its increasing energy output, high officials indicated.

As one of the most radical measures, it is indicated that enterprises themselves will have to secure means for their investments in the future. This requires from the Czechoslovak economy more effective economic activities in 1981, a better rationalized production and higher productivity.

BRIEFS

NUMBER OF PRAGUE COMMUNISTS--There are fewer than 140,000 CPCZ members and candidate members in Prague. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

'CALAMITY' TIMBER--Some 120,000 cubic meters of "calamity" timber are the consequence of a storm which raged over the North Moravian Jeseniky area at the beginning of December 1980. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

GAS DEPOSITS--In 1980, drillers of the Moravian crude oil fields of Hodonin put into operation "the hitherto largest deposit of natural gas in the CSSR' in Dolni Durajovice, where reserves are estimated at 1.6 million cubic meters of gas; other gas deposits were discovered in the Hodonin, Senica and Michalovce districts. [Prague PRACE in Czech 4 Jan 81 p 3 AU]

UNIFIED COOPERATIVE FARM FIGURES--There are 1.741 unified cooperative farms in the Czech lands, employing 645,706 persons, of which 46.9 percent are women. In the past 10 years the average age of the farm employees dropped from 45.8 to 42.3 years; 45,000 persons left the agricultural sector in the past 5 years. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 6 Jan 81 p 5 AU]

SLOVAK AGRICULTURAL RESULTS--In Slovakia in 1980, the milk production plan was fulfilled by 99.6 percent. As to the production of beef cattle for slaughter, "not one region fulfilled its planned tasks." Slovakia as a whole fulfilled at plan by only 98.6 percent; in the production of calves for slaughter the plan was fulfilled by only 83.4 percent. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 6 Jan 81 pp 1,2 AU]

SLAUGHTER ANIMALS PRODUCTION--Bh 30 December 1980 all meat industry in the CSSR had fulfilled the 1980 state procurement plan for slaughter animals 100 percent. Despite the complicated conditions in meat production, the Slovak agriculturists had produced 485,000 tons of live weight by 31 December 1980. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENTS--The telephone and telecommunications system has greatly improved in Czechoslovakia in the past five years. The number of telephones increased by more than 480,000 and their density per 100 inhabitants increased from 17.6 to 20.3. Czechoslovakia has automatic telephone connections with all European countries and the automatic dialing between towns, too, has been improved. Several television transmitters have been built in the present five-year term and 75 percent of the country's territory is covered by the second channel signal. Three powerful radio transmitters allowing better reception have been built. The postal service, too, has been modernized. Mail processing is mechanized and automated. An automatic mail sorting line has been in operation in Prague for more than a year. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1808 GMT 28 Dec 80 LD]

SOWING LAG--According to Jozef Gazdik, leading secretary of the CPSL district committee in Trebisov in East Slovakia, only 13,000 of the planned 28,000 ha have been sown with winter grain crops in the district this year, owing to the inaccessibility of fields as a result of floods. An analysis has shown that it will be impossible to caarry out deep plowing on 12,000 ha and to sow winter wheat on 8,000 ha. It also proved impossible to harvest cereals from 4,000 ha in the district. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Dec 80 p 3 AU]

ROAD SAFETY--The Slovak government committee for road safety, which held a meeting in Bratislava on 16 December, discussed the effectiveness of punishment meted out to perpetrators of criminal offences endangering road safety. At the meeting it was stated that last year these offenses accounted for almost 30 percent of all punishable offenses in Slovakia, and for more than 26 percent during the first half of 1980. Thus criminal offenses against road safety have become the most widely spread type of crime in Slovakia. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FISCHER VISIT TO DENMARK

Goodwill Ceremony

LD081700 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Copenhagen, 8 Jan (ADN)--After 26 years in the care of the GDR Academy of Arts, the literary remains of the Danish writer Martin Andersen Nexoe on Thursday passed into the possession of the Danish state. GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer performed the official transfer at a ceremony in the royal library in Copenhagen.

The minister described the GDR Government's decision to hand over the more than 30,000 manuscript sheets to the Danish workers' writer's native country as an act of good will. Minister of Culture Lise Ostergaard expressed sincere thanks, on behalf of her government, for this gesture by the GDR.

Relations Assessed

LD082242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Copenhagen, 8 Jan (ADN)--"Relations between the GDR and Denmark are developing well. They are almost problem-free, and that means that both states accept one another as they are," GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stated at a press conference on Thursday afternoon in Copenhagen. The two sides saw benefit in developing these relations, not a single area of interstate cooperation was excluded.

In the talks he held with his Danish counterpart Kjeld Olesen it became clear that the GDR and Denmark assess differently the sources of international tensions. Oskar Fischer said that the two states agreed, however, in their judgment of the serious dangers arising from this world peace. "We are glad that the Danish side is not a supporter of a policy of confrontation, of unrestricted arms buildup and of fanning or creating hotbeds of tension," stressed the minister.

Oskar Fischer went on to say that before returning to the GDR he was able to state that expectations have been fulfilled in this official visit to Denmark. During the talks both sides had referred to the high value of meetings between responsible politicians from East and West. It was not only a matter of continuing good bilateral relations, but also of exploring the opportunities that exist for continuing the policy of detente. As far as the GDR and Denmark are concerned no elements of tension have arisen from their relations.

Meeting With CP Officials

LD082220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 8 Jan (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, had a meeting in Copenhagen on Thursday with the members of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee Politburo Poul Emanuel, Ivar Hansen, Ingmar Wagner, Margit Hansen and Jorgen Madsen. During the friendly meeting the two sides established complete agreement in their views of present international developments. They stressed the urgent need to consolidate and unite more closely the forces of peace and detente. In particular it is a question of countering a further escalation of the situation in Europe as a result of the stationing of new American nuclear weapons and the setting-up of U.S. military bases in various countries of the continent.

Departure 8 Jan

LD082354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2222 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 8 Jan (ADN)--GDR minister of foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, ended his 2-day official visit to Denmark late on Thursday evening. He was cordially seen off at Copenhagen main-line station by his Danish opposite number Kjeld Olesen with whom he had held political talks on bilateral and international questions.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES HUNGARY'S ANTAL APRO

LD081604 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jan (ADN)--GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received on Thursday the president of the Hungarian National Assembly, Antal Apro, who is on a visit of several days to the GDR. The two politicians exchanged experiences on the work of their two countries' parliaments.

The two sides held the same view that their relations with other parliaments should be intensified in line with upholding the process of detente and stabilizing it by measures of military detente. The 67th meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, which met in the GDR capital in September 1980, provided important incentives for cooperation between parliaments toward securing world peace.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRG TU OFFICIAL

Comments on Talks

LD071644 Hamburg DPA in German 1509 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)--Chairman of the Public Services and Transport Union (OETV) Heinz Kluncker has described the visit to the GDR by a delegation of his organization as a totally normal visit. Expectations have been completely fulfilled, Kluncker told journalists in East Berlin on Wednesday. Particularly in strained situations it should be made clear that employees are interested in continuing the policy of detente and can make a contribution toward better understanding between people.

During the previous day's talks with representatives of the FDGB, "issues painfully affecting us were, of course, also discussed." In connection with the drastic increase in minimum exchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR, he also gave the other side to understand "that we are not happy about several developments in this direction." Kluncker advocates an exchange of trade union youth. With regard to press reports of alleged displeasure on the part of the DGB at the OETV delegation's visit to the GDR, Kluncker said that he knew nothing about this. There have always been critics of trade union contacts with the East, he added.

A meeting between Kluncker and FDGB chairman Harry Tisch was scheduled for Wednesday evening. Tisch is a member of the SED Politburo. Prior to this is a reception by head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin Guenter Gaus. Those invited to this are representatives of the union of employees of state organs and municipal services under the FDGB which invited Kluncker and his entourage.

Meeting With Tisch

LD072044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jan (ADN)--Questions pertaining to the representation of the interests of the working class by trade unions in countries with different social systems were high on the agenda talks between Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, and a delegation of the main executive of the Public Services and Transport Union of the German Trade Union Federation [DGB], headed by Heinz Kluncker, in Berlin on Wednesday. The FRG trade unionists are on an information-gathering visit in the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive of the Public Service Union of the FDGB.

Harry Tisch spoke of the manifold tasks of the trade unions after the Ninth FDGB Congress toward consolidation the socialist social system in the GDR.

As the biggest class organization and representative of the interests of the working people the FDGB holds extensive rights. No questions concerning economic and social development are decided in the GDR without the trade unions. That is why they plan an important part in implementing the hitherto most extensive sociopolitical program and the steady rise in the prosperity of the people. By its lively work, closely related to life, the FDGB ensures effective activity of the working people with the aim of continuing the well-tried course of unity between economic and social policy. In doing so it is contributing to fulfilling the program of full employment, national prosperity, economic growth and stability.

Both partners underlined the need for cooperation between trade unions with different orientations and international affiliations, as well as their responsibility in securing peace, detente and genuine disarmament measures.

Harry Tisch said that the question of maintaining and securing peace is the major task of the FDGB in its representation of trade union interests. The FDGB, therefore, favors the solution of all disputes by way of negotiation and talks. The FDGB will do everything within its power to ensure everything that serves understanding, mutual trust and cooperation within the European and international trade union movement. In this connection Harry Tisch underlined the readiness of the FDGB to develop further relations with the DGB and its unions. The talk passed in a frank, business-like and open atmosphere.

The delegation of FRG trade unionists today visited the Dr Georg Benjamin school for the physically handicapped and the Friedrich Wolf polyclinic in Berlin where it inspected the achievements of the socialist health service.

MINISTERS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON 1981 PLAN

AU081848 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--As in previous years cabinet ministers in charge of important economic sectors will again be guests in the radio GDR first program studio in 1981. They will answer listeners' questions about the 1981 economic plan pertaining to the sectors of which they are incharge. The first listeners' forum today, from 1600 to 1700, will present Dr Rudi Georgi, minister for construction of machine tools and processing machinery. On Friday, 9 January, and on Monday, 12 January, also from 1600 to 1700, Ministers Wolfgang Junker and Guenther Wyschofsky will answer questions regarding the construction and chemical industry sectors. On Thursday, 8 January, Minister of Transportation Otto Arndt will discuss listeners' questions live on the early morning program from 0630 to 0745.

Radio GDR will accept questions for the afternoon programs on the days of the broadcasts from 1300 to 1700 hours, and for the 8 January program from 0600 to 0730. The telephone number is 55 66 77.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON WAYS TO STRENGTHEN DETENTE

AU071841 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 1 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic: "The Socialist Countries' Efforts To Consolidate Detente"]

[Excerpt] Our Country's Position and Role

The Hungarian People's Republic is a small country, but it has its own position and role in international politics. In the course of our active international pursuits, we have accumulated a great deal of experience that we will be able to use well in the future. It is natural that we have our own opinion about the development of the international situation and also about means to find a way out of the present, not at all satisfactory, situation. Without dispensing advice to anyone, we commit a few of our conclusions to paper.

A) We are of the opinion that, in spite of increased tension, the struggle to consolidate and expand international detente should be strengthened. This absolutely calls for an improvement of the international political atmosphere.

It should be time to abandon the Western campaigns poisoning the international atmosphere, methods of political pressure and incessant intervention in the socialist countries' domestic affairs.

Following the conclusion of the first phase of the Madrid meeting, everything should be done to jointly ensure the constructive conclusion of the second phase beginning 27 January.

Bilateral relations between the socialist and advanced capitalist countries must be further broadened and, as part of it, particular attention must be devoted to expanding economic relations. Experience shows that economic relations are the most resilient ties in relations between advanced capitalist and socialist countries.

For the sake of promoting peace, security and disarmament, better advantage than heretofore should be taken of international forums, such as the United Nations and the organs attached to it.

Realistic Facts

One should not close one's eyes to realistic facts: Persisting in the theory of the so-called indivisible nature of detente does not advance the cause. It would be a good thing if detente were indivisible, but we have not gone that far yet. The situation has developed in such a way that, essentially, detente has taken root in Europe and a few other areas, but not as yet elsewhere. If someone believes that detente is not possible in Europe until it is accomplished everywhere in the world, then he is adopting the politically harmful attitude of "all or nothing." The history of detente shows that European detente (including North America) is the most important today.

As long as detente, peace and security determine the countries' relations to each other in the European area, we do not have to fear the outbreak of a new world war. Admittedly, tension in other areas of the world does have an impact on the European atmosphere, but increased tension among the European countries does not definitely follow from it. And if the propagators of the indivisible nature of detente entertain the idea that they will not consent to detente until the process of countries breaking away from the world capitalist system stops, then we can say that they are pursuing erroneous paths. The two matters cannot and must not be interlinked, because they have nothing to do with each other.

B) It remains our view that political detente can be truly consolidated only if we make greater strides in the sphere of military detente. It is necessary to activate the broken-off disarmament talks; in accordance with the proposal of the European socialist countries and quite a few advanced European capitalist countries, an all-European disarmament conference must be convened. A second UN extraordinary session devoted to disarmament must be prepared and, subsequent to it, a world disarmament conference must be prepared and held. However, even more urgent is the implementation of the SALT II agreement, the initiation of talks on SALT III and the intensive continuation of talks and coming to terms on medium-range nuclear missiles, including the forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons. At the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces, the NATO countries must abandon their continuous obstruction of the last several years and their refusal to extend the effect of a reduction to all the West European countries included in the reduction zone.

C) The leading circles of the United States and other NATO countries must abandon their endeavor to change the balance of power. Those who learn nothing from history are bad politicians; the change in the balance of power in favor of socialism and progress is an objective law and no force is capable of preventing it from asserting itself. It is wrong to seek the "Soviet hand" in every social change that takes place in the world. It must be acknowledged at last that exploited peoples deprived of their rights do not want to continue living in the old manner and are looking ahead and want radical social changes. In the long run, that cannot be prevented.

A Doomed Undertaking

D) Radically changing the military balance of power and obtaining superior military strength vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries is a doomed undertaking. Thinking that the United States' great economic strength is able to make the Soviet Union "bleed to death" economically, through intensified armament, is a pipe dream. The more the U.S. Government spends on armament, the more the internal contradictions of U.S. society deepen and international differences grow. The socialist world does not permit--because it cannot permit--NATO leaders to upset the present balance of power and achieve military superiority vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. It cannot permit pressure to be brought against it by a policy of armed strength, or attempts made to force it to make political concessions.

E) If the United States and the West European countries really want firm peace and lasting security, then sooner or later they must end the Chinese poker game. The policy of the present Beijing leadership is far from serving the interests of peace and security. It strives for international destabilization and a world conflagration which excludes China and the Chinese leaders can use to their advantage. It is a fallacious belief that they can play off China against the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries as and when they desire. The Chinese leaders themselves also "play poker" with the United States and the West European capitalist countries, and try to use them for their own purposes. No one knows yet who will be the loser in this card game.

F) Finally, it does no harm to pay attention to one of the most important lessons of recent history: Good relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States constitute the only basis on which urgent international problems and disputed European issues--such as the problems of disarmament, the developing world and a new world economic order, and the issues of the increasingly urgent raw material problems, crisis areas and international tension points--can be resolved with lasting effect. Of course, the rest of the socialist and advanced capitalist countries, the developing world and nonaligned movement also play a very important role in all this, but development of relations and cooperation between the two largest and strongest world powers is fundamental, the crux of the matter.

A New Milestone

Why is it necessary to state all this now? Because, in our opinion, the development of the international situation has reached a new milestone. Elements of both detente and tension are present in international life today. The great question is which will predominate in the coming years. Great responsibility devolves on the NATO countries, because whether the intensification of international tension is successfully halted or whether the chances of detente will continue to deteriorate depends primarily on them. And in this, much depends on the U.S. Administration. The fundamental question is the direction the foreign policy of the new U.S. president, Ronald Reagan will take: whether he will follow in Carter's footsteps and continue the course decided on in 1977-78, necessarily involving increased tension; or whether, together with other NATO leaders, he will halt this process and return to the fruitful policy of cooperation of the first half of the seventies. As has been pointed out, a great deal could be done now to reduce tension. It is not inevitable that the NATO countries choose the path that the ghosts of blind anti-Sovietism and the past cold war are trying to force upon them.

We cannot as yet foresee what Ronald Reagan's and NATO's policy will be in the first half of the eighties. It would not be correct or useful for us to make a judgment on the basis of certain speeches and statements. Deeds and not words are the measure of a politician. Everything depends on what actual measures will be implemented by the new U.S. president--and, of course, by NATO.

The socialist countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic, will continue to abide by the policy of peaceful coexistence, and will strive to strengthen and consolidate detente. We would also like our partners, the advanced capitalist countries, to choose this path. However, the socialist countries are not afraid of imperialist threats and sabre rattling, either. Aware of our strength, we are looking to the future with self-assurance.

CATALONIAN COMMUNISTS DISAVOW 'EUROCOMMUNISM'

AU081818 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jan 81 p 2

[MTI correspondent Miklos Lehel report: "The Catalonian Communists Are for Strengthening Cooperation Among the Sister Parties; They Have Extolled the Significance of the Socialist Countries and Excised the Term 'Eurocommunist' From Party Documents"]

[Text] In a ballot late Monday evening in Barcelona, the Fifth Congress of the United Catalonian Socialist Party (PSUC), the party of the Catalan communists, decided--with 424 votes in favor, 359 against and 21 abstentions--to excise from congress these and other documents all references to "Eurocommunism" and the designation of party policy and strategy as "Eurocommunist."

In a report justifying the modifications, the congress' work committee, a majority of which recommended the excision, proceeded from the premise that the term "Eurocommunism" does not serve the unity of the international communist movement. The committee stressed, among other things, that the designation is misleading, because it is applied to the policy of not only (West) European parties, but to that of parties outside of Europe as well and because notable European communist parties--such as the French and Portuguese do not identify themselves with it. The term is "Eurocentric." Finally, the differentiation is used by imperialism in its ideological offensive against the socialist countries, emphasized the congress work committee.

Through voting, the congress has endorsed the international chapter of the theses with modifications that strengthen the anti-imperialist features of party policy and recognize the socialist countries' outstanding role in the struggle for peace and against imperialism.

The new Central Committee has placed a new president and secretary general at the head of the party. Pere Ardiaca Marti is the new president and Francisco Frutos Gras is the new secretary general.

The Central Committee has resolved the election of a new Executive Committee. Under the organizational statutes, there is a 10-day time limit available for this purpose.

President Pere Ardiaca Marti, a founder of the party, was a member of the previous Central Committee, and, as deputy for Lerita, he is a member of the Catalan parliament.

Francisco Frutos Gras is a well-known Catalan workers leader. He was also a member of the previous Central Committee and is deputy for Barcelona in the Catalan parliament.

Although the party of the Catalan communists is organizationally autonomous, the significance of the decisions of the congress that just ended goes beyond Catalonia's borders. It cannot be disregarded that representatives of the United Catalonian Socialist Party are full-fledged participants in the PCE congresses and leading organs. In addition, it is Spain's strongest regional party organization, the consequence of which is indicated by the fact that more than one-third of the communist members of the Spanish parliament have been elected in Catalonia.

ACZEL RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LD081524 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] In Budapest, Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel has received Mongolian Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman Damdinjabyn Maydar. The Mongolian statesman is conducting scientific and technical cooperation negotiations in Budapest.

SARLOS MEETS WITH MINORITY FEDERATIONS OFFICIALS

LD082342 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jan (MTI)--Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council, met on Thursday in Budapest with the general secretaries of the national minority federations in Hungary. He briefed them about the experiences of the meetings re-electing the people's front committees and about the preparations for the 7th congress of the Patriotic People's Front. The discussants noted with satisfaction that the interest and activity of national minority citizens in public life had grown, the friendship of Hungarian and national minority workers, and their honest creative cooperation in building the socialist society strengthened.

WARSAW TV ON MANIFESTATIONS OF 'NOISY ANARCHY'

LD081942 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Our correspondents inform us that in a number of centers in the country, including Wloclawek, Jelenia Gora, Krosno, Olsztyn, Czestochowa and Torun a demonstrative exertion of pressure on the apparatus of local authorities is apparent. Attempts are being made at forcing local personnel changes at executive posts. These incidents cannot be described other than as attempts at arbitrary action with regard to public property, because on occasions public buildings have been occupied and the property of state institutions and organizations has been interfered with. This is simply a manifestation of a noisy anarchy hindering the development of public law and order.

These events have been commented on by today's TRYBUNA LUDU, which describes them as a simple lack of political imagination and of a sense of responsibility, and as a conscious action against the authorities and an intention to weaken them. All this naturally favors the interests of those who wish to bring about tension and a situation of sharp conflicts or divisions [words indistinct] into the public and political life of Poland.

Among the organizers of this pressure upon authority are some of the local leaders of Solidarity. They have probably forgotten that whole multitudes of the members of that organization, in its constructive activities, see, after all, a hope for the renewal of life and for better conditions for normal work.

TRYBUNA LUDU, commenting on these facts, which are also mentioned in the world press, believes that these incidents must be met with determination on the part of all those who realize that our country cannot be the sick man of Europe for ever. If we wish to achieve changes and transformations, we must speak about it with courage and oppose these phenomena with courage. This is the first duty of Poles. On the performance of this duty depends the construction of socialist Poland--just, strong and respected--a Poland we wish to have.

SOLIDARITY KKP VIEWS WORK-FREE SATURDAYS, REFORM

LD090958 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] The 2-day deliberations of the National Coordinating Commission [KKP] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity ended in Gdansk yesterday. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2100 GMT on 7 January reports the commission meeting, saying that the meeting was chaired by Lech Walesa.] As already reported, on the first day the KKP stated that Solidarity will support all efforts to carry out genuine economic reform. The KKP expects a draft to be published very soon which will define the main principles of the new system of management and which will facilitate emergence from the present economic crisis. The decision has also been taken to publish a trade union weekly which will be called SOLIDARNOSC. Tadeusz Mazowiecki was appointed its chief editor.

Yesterday's debate began with the reading of two statements setting out the KKP's stand on the collective agreements proposed by the government and methods of financing sports and physical culture. The KKP then appointed a commission to allocate printing machines to individual (?union bodies) in the country. The main problem is how to allocate justly machines received as gifts or brought from Solidarity funds; but on the other hand there is also the problem of checking genuine needs in this field. It was decided that all printing machines owned by Solidarity must be registered with the KKP without fail.

Another matter to which much attention was given were the conditions in which chemical industry workers are employed in our country. Attention was drawn to the need for abolishing those jobs where safety standards are inadequate.

The main problem here is contamination by toxic substances which endanger workers' health in many factories in Poland.

The KKP has issued a statement which says it is impermissible to work in harmful conditions regardless of additional cash payments proposed by employers. By this statement the KKP has given its support to the demands put forward by the National Coordinating Commission of Chemical Industry Workers which is currently meeting in Wroclaw. The commission is waiting for competent representatives of the Ministry of Chemical Industry. It is expected that when they arrive this problem will be settled finally.

But the most important issue tackled by the 2-day debates was the preparation of a draft about work-free Saturdays about which many different views are still being expressed. It was stressed during the discussion that at present it is not known who is entitled to work-free Saturdays or when; nor is it known how to allocate remuneration for work produced. Two statements were drafted after several hours of discussions. In the first it is being stressed with reference to previously concluded agreements that beginning 1 January all Saturdays and Sundays are free in accordance with the following principles: They must be free without any increase in the present levels of working time; without any cuts in present earnings and with the adoption of the principle of paying for work done on work-free Saturdays on the same scale as work done during holidays, without the holiday entitlement being reduced. These principles apply to all workers regardless of the length of their work week and system of organization, with the exception of those who work the four-shift system and the continuous traffic system for whom other standards of full holiday and financial compensation will be introduced. This will include longer holidays and remuneration at levels similar to that payable for work on Sundays and public holidays.

In another statement the KKP says its previous statement can be regarded as supporting those workforces which, on 10 January and on other Saturdays, will not engage in working.

The next meeting of the KKP of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity is to be held on 22 January.

LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON WORK-FREE SATURDAYS

LD082138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] We are now returning to domestic subjects. In connection with the numerous questions concerning the interpretation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements --the part which refers to shortening working hours--the press spokesman of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs says:

In the protocol of the agreement signed by the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee on 31 August last year in the Gdansk shipyard concerning the demands which reads: to make all Saturdays free of work for workers engaged in continuous production and in the four-brigade system to compensate the lack of work-free Saturdays by longer holidays, or by other paid days free of work, it was agreed that the principles and ways to implement the program to introduce paid work-free Saturdays or some other way of regulating the shortened working time will be consolidated. This will be presented by 31 December last year.

This program will take into account the increase in the number of paid work-free Saturdays this year.

In the protocol of decisions concerning the proposals and demands of the Interfactory Strike Committee with the government commission in Szczecin, dated 30 August 1980, it was agreed to work out and present by 31 December 1980 the principles and ways to implement the program of introducing all paid work-free Saturdays, or some other program for regulating the shortened work time.

From the decisions contained in the protocols mentioned it transpires that the sides have agreed on the introduction of all paid work-free Saturdays or of other ways of shortening working hours. The principles and ways of introducing all work-free Saturdays have been left for definition within the program whose drafting and presentation was to have taken place by 31 December 1980.

The above-mentioned protocols do not contain a decision obligating the government to introduce all paid work-free Saturdays already this year.

The Gdansk protocol says clearly that the program will consider increasing the number of paid work-free Saturdays already in 1981.

In this state of affairs, the program for shortening working hours can foresee a gradual introduction of all paid work-free Saturdays with the provision that there will be an increase in paid work-free Saturdays already this year.

Let us recall that in socialist countries in which the 5-day work week has been introduced, there is a lengthened daily norm of working time in force or work is organized on some Saturdays.

But the protocol of the agreement signed by the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee on 3 September 1980 in the hard coal mine Lipcowy, which was signed after the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements, should be interpreted differently in the matter under discussion. It was signed mainly in the interest of the mining workforces. The Jastrzebie agreement provides in particular that the workforces of striking mines and of enterprises fully support the 21 demands put forward by the striking enterprises on the coast. This means approval, also, of the concept of gradually introducing shorter working hours which was agreed in the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements, aimed at the future introduction of work-free Saturdays on a national scale.

The text of the decisions accepted in the Jastrzebie agreement on matters concerning the length of working hours, which should be dealt with as a whole, follows: It has been decided that all work-free Saturdays and Sundays will be introduced beginning in January 1981. It is agreed to accept the principle of unconditional voluntary agreement to work on days which are legally work-free, beginning in September 1980.

It was decided to abolish the four-brigade system of work in the Jastrzebie, Union of Polish Youth and Pierwszy May mines, to be implemented by 15 September 1980.

In the remaining mines, in compliance with the approval of the workforces, this was to be implemented by October 1980.

The tone of the above decisions, as well as their placing [as heard] make it clear that they apply exclusively to those working in the mining profession, as do the majority of the decisions embraced by this agreement in general.

The acceptance of a joint introduction of all work-free Saturdays and Sundays, and of the simultaneous abolition of the four-brigade system of work organization, means that these decisions apply to only one sector, especially since it was only in coal mining that the practice of work on so-called extraction Sundays took place. As a result of this practice being questioned it was accepted that working hours would be shortened by jointly abandoning work on all Saturdays and Sundays as a replacement for the four-brigade system of work organization.

The Jastrzebie agreement defines the principles for shortening working time for miners differently than the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements, primarily because different principles and forms of granting additional work-free days for those employed in mining were already in force at that time.

In this situation it cannot be accepted that decisions contained in the Jastrzebie agreement concerning the introduction of all work-free Saturdays and Sundays, beginning with 1 January this year, be applied generally.

PAY TO BE DOCKED FROM THOSE NOT WORKING SATURDAY

LD082138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Late this evening PAP gave us the following communique of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs:

As is known, on the basis of the government decision, every second Saturday in January is a work-free day: 3, 17 and 31 January. Saturdays on 10 and 24 January are working days. The Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs reminds everyone that the decision is a binding one. Absence from work on these Saturdays will be regarded as an unjustified absence. In accordance with the labor code, the result of this will be that the employee, irrespective of the form of his remuneration, will lose the right to be paid for this day. Remuneration will be given for work embarked on and carried out.

It is fitting to remind everyone once again that the government has put forward two proposals for reducing the work week. One provides for introducing a 5-day week with the daily work norm being 8 and 1/2 hours. The other one provides for gradually reducing the work week, providing for the introduction of one of every two Saturdays as being a work-free day in 1981. On the basis of these drafts, individual industries, according to their specific qualities, may finally agree on the way in which the work week will be reduced.

WESTERN PRESS CITED ON WORK-FREE SATURDAY ISSUE

LD081100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] For some days now, the Western press covering events in our country has been focusing its attention on the problem of work-free Saturdays. Last night, Western agencies reported Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski's television address. The American agency ASSOCIATED PRESS drew attention to that part of his speech in which he spoke of his hope that the government's decision to offer either two work-free Saturdays per month or all Saturdays work-free with working time on weekdays extended by 30 minutes might be received with understanding on the part of work forces and trade unions.

But opinions about the issue of work-free Saturdays are divided and the Western press is also adopting different attitudes. Voices which think that all Saturdays should be work-free can be heard as well as those which feel that in its present state the Polish economy cannot afford to stop normal production for so many days.

British radio gave wide coverage to the articles TRYBUNA LUDU published in the first few days of January about the problem of work-free Saturdays.

TRADE UNIONS TO SET UP 'AUTONOMOUS' CONFEDERATION

LD082200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] PAP reports that a meeting took place in Warsaw today attended by representative of 19 newly-organized trade union organizations. A joint declaration was adopted declaring the intention to set up a confederation of autonomous trade unions.

A provisional committee for cooperation of the autonomous trade union has been set up for the time being.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 001 GMT on 9 January carries a report on the declaration adding: "Participants in the meeting stressed the need for cooperation between the various trade union organizations in the interest of the working people.

["A press conference also took place yesterday at which it was stated that the confederation will become the third force in the trade union movement. All trade unions registered in the Warsaw Court may join the confederation."]

WALESA MEETS WITH FRENCH CGT DELEGATION 7 JANUARY

LD080305 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] The French General Labor Confederation [CGT] delegation, with its secretary Pierre Gensous, met in Gdansk yesterday with Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity.

The French unionists invited a Solidarity delegation to pay a visit to Franch.

Delegates at Solidarity Meeting

LD081454 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Gdansk, Gdynia, 8 Jan (PAP)--This is the second day of plenary deliberations in Gdansk of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity. The first day's debates were attended by the delegates of the French General Labor Confederation [CGT], who are visiting Poland. Pierre Gensous, CGT secretary, said that CGT members are following with attention and sympathy the events now taking place in the Polish trade union movement and are in solidarity with the form of its transformations. Those taking part in the conference said they support all efforts to improve the national economy's performance. The next item of the agenda dealt with the publication of Solidarity's own weekly SOLIDARNOSC. Tadeusz Mazowiecki was elected editor-in-chief.

WALESA DENIES INTENDING TO VISIT WEST BERLIN

LD071738 Hamburg DPA in German 1723 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Hamburg/Warsaw, 7 Jan (DPA)--Lech Walesa, the leader of the Polish independent Solidarity trade union, has vigorously denied that he will visit West Berlin in February. In a conversation with DPA in Warsaw today, he described a report to this effect by the Berlin paper DER ABEND as untrue. He has not accepted an invitation to West Berlin and does not intend to visit it, he said.

The paper reported yesterday that it invited Walesa, who said over the telephone that he looked forward to visiting West Berlin.

In a statement, the Berlin paper DER ABEND stuck to its account. Its editors said tonight that Walesa and his friend Father Jankowski have accepted the invitation to visit Berlin and have requested that the formalities be started to secure a permit to enter the GDR. They did so in telephone conversations on 6 and 7 January.

SOLIDARITY BRANCH ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN PROGRESS

LD082216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] The election campaign in Solidarity branches is underway throughout the country. The campaign has reached various stages in individual regions and enterprises. They depend, among other things, on how many members the union organization has and how many subdivisions [kolo] it has. For instance, the election campaign is taking place in three stages in the shipyards on the Gdansk coast. In the first stage, elections to subdivisions were held. Trustees and chairmen of subdivisions were elected. Candidates for the posts of the union's management were put forward. Currently, the second stage of the campaign is in progress. Workforces elect section commissions and their chairmen, as well as members of the works commissions and delegates to the electoral meeting. This stage in the election campaign will end in the first half of January in the Lenin shipyard, for instance. At the beginning of February a works meeting will take place in the Gdansk shipyard. Almost 5,000 delegates will take part.

The delegates will elect a presidium of the works commission, chairman of the committee, and auditing commission and delegates to regional meetings. The union regards as the most important issue in the election campaign strict observation of the democratic principles and the choice of appropriate people, mostly young, but with adequate experience and a number of working years behind them.

The first general meeting of the delegates of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity of the Polish Ocean Lines has taken place at the Higher Maritime School in Gdynia. Two hundred and fifty delegates taking part represent the line's employees in Gdynia and Szczecin. The union's electoral law has been examined and passed. A commission has been elected.

WARSAW BRANCH OF JOURNALISTS UNION ELECTS OFFICERS

LD082300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] The 2-day debate of the general meeting of the Warsaw branch of the Association of Polish Journalists, held in the capital, has ended. In a secret vote a 50-strong branch council, qualifying commission, arbitration bench and auditing commission were elected.

Editor Jacek Kalabinski was elected branch chairman; editors Ernest Skalski and Maciej Wierzynski were elected vice chairmen; Oskar Sobanski was elected secretary.

End of Meeting

LD090416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] The 2-day debates of the plenary session of the Warsaw branch of the Association of Polish Journalists have ended in Warsaw. Delegates, representing the largest group of journalists, which number 5,000, adopted a resolution and elected new officers.

The resolution emphasizes the duty of journalists to take an active part in the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements and in the transformations initiated by the sixth and seventh plenums of the party Central Committee. Attention was also drawn to the problems relating to the life and work of journalists. In addition, the need was stressed for the earliest possible publication of laws defining the conditions under which journalists carry out their responsibilities. Also stressed was the need for the publication of press and publishing laws as well as laws curbing censorship activities.

REPORT ON SELF-GOVERNING AGRICULTURAL CIRCLES

LD082108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] The deep changes which have recently been taking place in agricultural circles bear witness to the fact that they are becoming a genuine spokesman for and representatives of the farmers' interests. General meetings have already been held in nearly 25,000 circles. New self-government authorities have been elected. New statutes have been adopted. They will ensure appropriate legal foundations for effective action by the agricultural circles to influence what is happening and should be happening in agriculture. Parish unions of agricultural circles and organizations are to coordinate the activities of the self-government bodies on the parish level and are to be a representative and defender of the farmers with regard to the authorities and administration. Parish unions have already been formed in more than 400 microregions. Irrespective of this, a draft law is being prepared on agricultural self-government. The law will comprehensively define the position and prerogatives of agricultural circles and industrial federations of producers. The fact that the fund for agricultural development has been handed over to agricultural circles--this was done on 1 January--is greatly important for the renewal and development of the circles.

REPORT ON REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS IN WARSAW

LD090534 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan (PAP)--The Warsaw Voivodship Court has already granted legal status to 56 new trade unions and many more applications await court approval.

Prior to registration the court must analyze statutes of the applying unions with a view to their adherence to the Constitution, International Labour Organization covenants and other legal regulations. The statutes also declare the union's abstention from playing the role of a political party and pledge their allegiance to the principles of socialism.

The unions which have already registered with the Warsaw Court include multi-industrial labour organizations as well as small unions representing employees of a single factory or enterprise only.

The overriding principle of all the statutes is the defence of the worker interests, providing for the right to strike in case of a drastic violation of these interests.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON KANIA SPEECH AT GDYNIA SHIPYARD

AU081722 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 80-1 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at the 30 December meeting with the Gdynia shipyard party aktivs--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] To begin with, S. Kania referred to a statement made by a participant at the meeting who doubted whether the PZPR first secretary is fully and truthfully aware of the events in the country and of society's attitudes and expectations. S. Kania defined the lack of complete information as the first step toward making errors and false decisions. To prevent such dangers, meetings such as this one continue to be held nowadays. They should be candid, open and without restraints--just as this meeting is.

Referring to the 1970 December events in the coastal region, especially in Gdynia, S. Kania said that we must never forget them not only because of the need to keep the memory of them alive, but also because of the lessons they have given us. IT IS PRECISELY UNDER THE IMPACT OF WHAT TOOK PLACE HERE 10 YEARS AGO THAT THE CONVICTION DEVELOPED THAT WE MUST DO ALL WE CAN TO PREVENT CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE POWER APPARATUS AND SOCIETY AND TO PREVENT SOLUTIONS OF CONFLICTS BY FORCE. THIS CONVICTION PROVED SALUTARY WHEN PROBLEMS WERE BEING SOLVED LAST AUGUST.

S. Kania recalled the successive measures taken by the party and its leadership to solve the crisis and to initiate the process of renewal. The program for renewal was presented by the sixth and seventh PZPR Central Committee plenums, which mapped out a determined policy to strengthen socialism and develop democracy. The seventh plenum also warned about the dangers threatening socialist renewal. These warnings are still in force. S. KANIA STRESSED THE DETERMINATION OF THE PARTY LEADERSHIP WITH REGARD TO DEVELOPING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND TO OVERCOMING OBSTACLES AND RESISTANCE ALONG ITS PATH. WE MUST REGARD DEMOCRACY ABOVE ALL AS A FACTOR IN STRENGTHENING SOCIAL MILITANCY AND STIMULATING SHARED RESPONSIBILITY.

S. Kania devoted much attention to the issues of the trade union movement. Although organizational unity is lacking, we must see that there is no ideological dissension within the trade union movement and that the movement is socialist in character. THE PARTY AND THE STATE AUTHORITIES DECLARE AND UNEQUIVOCALLY REAFFIRM THEIR CONSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD ALL TRADE UNIONS. REFERRING TO THE OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING THE MEETING, S. KANIA STRESSED THAT THAT DECLARATION ALSO APPLIES TO SOLIDARITY AS AN ORGANIZATION THAT CONSTITUTES AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY. WE WILL ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THAT MOVEMENT'S MILITANCY AND WILL LISTEN TO IT WITH ATTENTION.

S. Kania devoted a long passage of his speech to economic problems. He recalled that the current year is the second year in which national income has gone down and that a similar tendency might occur in 1981. That is why preventing any deterioration in living standards is an extremely difficult task. MAINTAINING THE PRESENT LIVING STANDARDS WILL BE POSSIBLE MAINLY BECAUSE OF LARGE CUTS IN INVESTMENTS; BUT SUCH A POLICY IS UNTENABLE IN THE LONG RUN, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, WHICH MUST BE DEVELOPED AT A QUICKER PACE THAN AT PRESENT, HAS A LARGE STAKE IN INVESTMENTS. THAT IS WHY IT IS NECESSARY TO USE EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY.

Referring to statements made from the floor on youth affairs, S. Kania said that the country had never before been faced with such difficult problems concerning young people as it faces now. That applies especially to housing difficulties and to other social and living problems of the young generation. WE MUST TAKE EVERY POSSIBLE MEASURE, EVEN IF PROVISIONAL, TO IMPROVE THE HOUSING SITUATION OF YOUNG COUPLES by setting up apartments on a rotational basis,[nieskania rotacyjne] for example. At the same time, we must draw up and implement a long-term program to solve the housing problem. THE PRESENT NUMBER OF OUR YOUNG EDUCATED PEOPLE IS LARGER THAN AT ANY TIME IN OUR HISTORY. WE MUST PROVIDE THEM WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT AND WITH CONDITIONS TO PROVE THEIR ACTIVE COMMITMENT. Youth organizations, which should be more effective in addressing the young generation's problems, have a great role to play in that regard.

Efforts to strengthen Poland's international position are an extremely crucial issue, S. Kania said. We want our country to be an important element of the entire socialist community, which is the guarantee of our national security. At the same time, we must take note of the fact that every aggravation of our situation and Poland's internal weakening have a bearing on the weakening of the entire community. S. KANIA STRESSED THAT BOTH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAVE FAITH IN OUR PARTY AND ITS ABILITY TO CREATE A PROGRAM FOR SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND RENEWAL--THE PROGRAM OF THE ENTIRE WORKERS CLASS AND ALL THE PEOPLE. S. KANIA STRESSED POLAND'S INTEREST IN DEVELOPING CONTACTS WITH ALL OTHER COUNTRIES BECAUSE OF OUR ECONOMIC NEEDS AND BECAUSE OF CONSIDERATIONS OF POLITICAL DETENTE. He expressed his satisfaction that more and more countries are increasingly aware that the world needs a stable and socialist Poland.

It has been a difficult year, S. Kania said in conclusion. It has been a year of shocks, reflection and ideas. We have begun efforts to develop socialist democracy, to consolidate agreements and to modernize the economy. THE NEW YEAR IS AT HAND. WE WANT IT TO BE A DIFFERENT AND CALM YEAR. WE WANT IT TO SEE A HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT NOT ONLY OF THE ECONOMY, BUT ALSO OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POWER APPARATUS AND SOCIETY. WE WANT IT TO SEE THE STRENGTHENING OF ALL THE ELEMENTS THAT MAKE UP OUR NATIONAL SECURITY AND OUR INDEPENDENCE. WE ALSO WANT IT TO BE A YEAR OF PERSONAL CONTENTMENT FOR ALL OF US IN POLAND.

DEFENSE MINISTER JARUZELSKI SPEAKS TO WARSAW AIRMEN

AU081610 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 31 Dec 80-1 Jan 81 pp 1,2

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at a 31 December meeting with officers and soldiers of the "Warszawa" 1st Air Force Fighter Regiment of home air defense]

[Text] Addressing the pilots of the Warszawa 1st Air Force Fighter Regiment, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the meeting organized in the regiment, which had gained recognition in combat and in peacetime service, was an expression of the praise of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense for the daily toil of soldiers at every post of their service. The soldiers of home air defense do their service in the most responsible sector. The present meeting is evidence that they do their service in an exemplary way. That is why we are entitled to be sure of a strong defense base of socialist Poland.

That certaintv enables us to calmly and efficiently solve our country's profound problems and to promote socialist renewal within the entire spectrum of socioeconomic issues.

Continuing, W. Jaruzelski said that we are a single, large military family, which understands and senses the issues that are of utmost importance for us Poles and communists. Appreciating those issues, we will consistently defend them.

We welcome the New Year in the armed forces with the conviction that we have fulfilled our civic and military duty well. We will begin the New Year from good positions and with desire to multiply our present military achievements. We are jointly strongly resolved to do more and to do better over and above our duty, W. Jaruzelski said. Addressing the cadre, the soldiers, the civilian workers and the military families, W. Jaruzelski wished them all much success and satisfaction in their responsible service in defense of Poland's air limits and every success in their private lives.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES KATOWICE PARTY PLENUM 29 DEC

AU081641 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Dec 80 p 1, 2

[Report on speech by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 29 December plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice]

[Text] In his speech Stefan Olszowski told the top party aktivs of Katowice Voivodship about the present socioeconomic situation of our country and about the main tenets of the draft economic reform and of the 1981 plan. He stressed the enormous importance of the eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum which detailed and consolidated the party's action line in the process of socialist renewal.

Discussing various problems and difficulties in the national economy. S. Olszowski said that although shortages of raw and other materials are the main difficulty in improving the conditions of industrial production, much depends on the atmosphere and on the attitude of the workers themselves. Because of agriculture's difficult situation, actions to improve the food situation will be the main task in the immediate future, although we cannot count on rapid stabilization in this regard.

Discussing the main tenets of the 1981 plan, S. Olszowski stressed that the supremacy of implementing social goals had been ensured in the plan, which represents a sweeping range of problems. He said that the difficulties included Katowice Voivodship's most important tasks connected with increased extraction of coal to meet the needs of the economy. The need to solve a number of social problems will m ake it necessary to skillfully redeploy the workers employed at industrial construction sites, for example, which will entail large cuts in the 1981 investments.

The year of 1981, S. Olszowski continued, should also be one of extensive discussions and of initially implementing the economic reform, whose draft will be published at the beginning of January. The draft will present comprehensive proposals, the solutions of which apply to the entire economy--from the central to enterprise level. The draft makes use of the practical experience of our country and of the other socialist countries and features various alternative solutions to many issues. Consistent and complete implementation of the reform seeks to develop such a system and mechanisms of the economy's functioning as will encourage development of self-government and higher management efficiency. The Katowice party organization is fully capable of making an important contribution to the discussions on that draft, which will coincide with the discussions in connection with the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Discussing the main feature of congress preparations and the lines of party work, S. Olszowski stressed the need to further raise party militancy in every community in favor of good order and honest work. The development of the idea of socialist renewal, he said, must be based on the party-sponsored building of the alliance of the social forces representing commonsense and civic responsibility.

S. Olszowski also discussed a number of proposals made at last December's Moscow conference of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact, stressing the great importance of Poland's role and place in the socialist community.

In connection with the New Year, on behalf of the Politburo and First Secretary S. Kania, S. Olszowski conveyed to the Katowice aktivs best wishes for success in the work to promote economic development and to enhance social order and our party's strength.

S. Olszowski also answered various questions on current political and economic issues.

NOWE DROGI ADVOCATES DEVELOPING PRIVATE FARMS

LD081512 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan (PAP)--NOWE DROGI, a theoretical and political organ of the PUWP Central Committee, called for more production means for the private sector in Polish farming.

The call came from Mieczyslaw Mieszczankowski, who in an extensive article headlined "Crisis in Economy: Its Causes and Ways To Overcome It," viewed the development of the private sector in farming as an important factor to enable Polish agriculture to get out of stagnation.

Mieszczankowski suggests that a hefty part of the money saved as a result of investment cuts should be allotted to pep up Polish farming. Said he: "There are substantial development back-ups in farming, especially in the private sector. The fertilizer application rate in private farms is rather low (150 kilogrammes per hectare of arable land) and a growth in the field could produce a marked rise in plant yield. The pig population in private farms dropped by 2.3 million over the last few years, but given adequate means, the private sector can boost the number of pigs by 3-4 million within 2 or 3 years. Private farms also have considerable back-ups in such spheres as cattle breeding and milk and vegetables production."

"The point is the back-ups should be started." Mieszczankowski said. And this is connected with the need to boost the supply of production means like machines, tools, fertilizers, cement, etc. to farms. Adequate decisions have already been taken but it is still worth while to consider a further boost in fertilizer supplies for private farms. With this end in view, the imports of potassisum fertilizers should be expanded, and part of the (?budget) destined for socialized farms should be transmitted to the private sector.

Moreover, there is need for taking a course on boosting animal breeding in private farms, with special emphasis on pigs. Unprofitable and fodder-consuming big-herd breeding in socialized farms should be limited. Accompanied by increased plant production, the move, calculated to transmit part of fodder supplies to private farms, would produce a substantial rise in the livestock, especially pigs.

On top of all that, land from the state land fund should first of all go to private farmers, while the amount of land transmitted to state-run farms should be limited to the basic minimum, Mieszczankowski said.

'SHARP DISCUSSIONS' AT SEJM SESSION ON BUDGET, PLAN

LD090240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] The discussion of the draft plan and budget for this year took place yesterday in various Sejm commissions. The following commissions held their sessions: Construction and Construction Materials Industry, Maritime Economy and Shipping, Culture and Art, Agriculture and the Food Industry, Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice.

According to PAP, there were sharp discussions at the sessions with representatives of the various ministries. Deputies introduced numerous amendments to the drafts. In some cases they demanded that the commissions be presented with the amended parts of the drafts and action programs.

At the session of the Sejm Commission for Agriculture and the Food Industry, many deputies expressed their anxiety over the lack of plans to supply goods in accordance with social needs. It is calculated that the shortage of foodstuffs in the market will amount to about 30 percent of planned deliveries. Much controversy was aroused by the problem of the planned increase in the production of alcohol products. It was stressed that alcohol is made from potatoes--which this year are in short supply--and from expensive imported cereals. The committee rejected this item in the draft submitted by the ministry.

INTELLECTUALS PREPARE PESSIMISTIC REPORT ON ECONOMY

LD081655 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Jan 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Self-Management as Cure to Polish Crisis"]

[Text] In 1978 and 1979, a group of Polish intellectuals--writers, journalists, sociologists and economists, including party members (some 40 percent) and members of Catholic organizations--published two reports entitled "On the State of the Republic and Ways to Reform It" and "How To Extricate Ourselves." These two documents created a great stir and had a considerable political impact.

This group, which has developed considerably and has some 280 members, has now prepared another report entitled "Society Facing a Crisis." Times have certainly changed and Stefan Bratkowski, the kingpin of the "Experience and Future" (DIP) [Doswiadczenie i Przyszlosc] group, has since become chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists. However, as a result of a decision made at a high level, the authorities have banned the publication of this document in the major Warsaw newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY which was planned for the end of December. This has merely increased people's interest in this document.

In a far from positive assessment of the Polish economic and political situation, the DIP intellectuals who have drafted it recall the country's large foreign debts, its low industrial productivity, the "freezing" of ZL.5 billion (FR225 billion) in unfinished investments, the depreciation of the currency and so forth. "The danger of a sudden fall in the value of people's savings," the document reads, "could well lead to social and economic cataclysms on a hitherto unknown scale. After all, the crisis has not yet reached its highest point, which could involve a shortage of basic foodstuffs and a complete collapse of currency and industrial production, including exports."

Now, according to the authors of the document, putting a stop to the political crisis is the main prerequisite for over coming the economic crisis. So far "it has not been clear to anyone...that the process of political changes will go in the direction expected by the population." Consequently, a general uncertainty prevails which "increases political destabilization." Furthermore there can be no doubt that this state of affairs "will continue for many months to come."

Unfortunately, the authorities continue to make mistakes. They are afraid of bringing in new people. As for the population, it still hesitates to commit itself and is showing "a lack of confidence, which is understandable, as to the lasting nature of the changes." It is necessary to participate in efforts aimed at renewal while taking care that the promises made are kept and "exerting constant pressure on the authorities" to ensure that reforms are carried out.

According to the authors of the document, the Polish people "will continue to live for a long time to come in a nervous atmosphere full of tensions, with various crises breaking out every week."

Having said this, the Polish intellectuals, members of DIP, list 12 reforms which they believe to be necessary. They include demands aimed at separation of powers among the party, the administration and representative bodies, change in the electoral law, access to executive posts for people not belonging to the party and an economic reform, not to mention the defense of free trade unions and a demand for greater press autonomy.

As far as the immediate future is concerned, the report suggests a dynamic development in all spheres of self-governing organizations. For instance, while awaiting a new electoral law and new elections, it advocates coopting into parliamentary committees selected deputies nominated by constituted bodies including trade unions. Furthermore, the authors of the report demand that groups of willing citizens be set up in every small and large village and every district whose task would be, among other things, to follow the development of the supply situation and the movement of prices. A similar policy should be followed in the working world.

According to the report, it would be advisable to create "administration councils" in enterprises in which all staff members would be represented and which could appoint and dismiss managers, draft assessments of specific enterprises' possibilities and prepare the implementation of reforms without, however, interfering with management. The authors of the report believe that as a result of action taken by these self-governing councils and, consequently of the elimination of various kinds of wastefulness, production could increase 30 percent in 1 year. Similar self-management encouraging individual farmers should be introduced in rural areas. The problem of changes in the government and the party is now, obviously, of fundamental importance. It is especially urgent in view of the fact that "a huge majority of the population believes that socialism has become a kind of screen for misuses of authority by a regime which has identified itself with socialism."

All this means that obstacles to any renewal will be considerable. There are among the leadership some people who favor a "hard-line" policy, as if such a policy could bring order to the economy. The DIP believes that this "denotes a misreading of the situation and a lack of a sense of responsibility." However, "The middle strata of party, administration and economic bureaucracy will be the main adversary of the reform program."

On the other hand, according to the authors of the report, young activists within the apparatus, militia, security and judicial organizations, the armed forces, "part of the hierarchy and of the clergy," all well-known intellectuals and, especially, workers belonging to the party are in favor of democratization and renewal. It was not by mere chance that most of them played a considerable role in organizing strikes in July and August.

Therefore, the transformation of an apparatus which "has realized it has been rejected by all people around it" is the main problem. "The solution rests in a profound internal democratization of the party with elections by secret ballot and a time limit imposed on terms of office."

In conclusion, DIP intellectuals wonser what could be the alternative to all these concrete proposals. Their answer is simple: "Awareness of deterioration, growing discontent and empty protestations leading nowhere. It is the alternative of mediocrity."

AMBASSADOR, FRENCH PREMIER VIEW RELATIONS, PROSPECTS

LD080952 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Jan (PAP)--The Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to France Eugeniusz Kulaga was received today by the Premier of the French Government Raymond Barre. The two sides discussed the current state of bilateral Polish-French relations and the prospects for their development.

BILLY GRAHAM MAKES STATEMENT BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD071959 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] American Baptist preacher Billy Graham concluded his visit to Poland today. He left Warsaw for Hungary. Later he will visit Italy and Britain. On the last day of his stay in our country Billy Graham was received by Deputy Chairman of the State Council Kazimierz Secomski. The U.S. guest met also leaders of the Polish Catholic Church.

At a press conference Billy Graham made a statement in which he expressed his satisfaction at the visit paid to our country and at the award of the honorary doctorate of the Christian Academy of Theology. "I am leaving Poland", Billy Graham said, "with a better understanding of the forces which mold the character of your nation. I am convinced that a great majority of Polish citizens realize that troubles cannot be resolved from one day to another and that nothing can replace self-discipline and consistent work." Billy Graham also stated that the main social forces, the government, political organizations, the churches, trade unions are being guided by one common objective in the shape of peace and the good of Poland.

TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH TURKISH AMBASSADOR

LD090448 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan (PAP)--Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Ryszar Karski today received Turkish Ambassador to Poland Turgut Tulumen. During the meeting the two pointed to the prospects for furter development of the Polish-Turkish economic cooperation, the need for expanding the scope of mutual trade and increasing Poland's share in the realization of investment projects in Turkey.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

AU081605 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 80-1 Jan 81 p 1

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Jozef Pinkowski to Fidel Castro on anniversary of Cuban Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC) Central Committee and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and the Polish people we send to you and through you to the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and the Counsil of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the fraternal Cuban people our friendly greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the victory of your revolution.

The Second PCC Congress reaffirmed the correctness of the historic choice made by the Cuban people by embarking on the road to socialist construction. The congress has posed ambitious new tasks for the party and for the people united with it.

The congress reaffirmed the correctness of the principles and goals of Cuban foreign policy. Today Cuba is a strong element of the world system of the socialist countriesand plays an important role in the peoples' struggle for progress and national and social liberaion. The initiatives to strengthen international peace and cooperation have won universal praise and respect for Cuba.

We are pleased with the continuous development of the fraternal relations between the PZPR and the PCC and between our countries' social, trade union and youth organizations. Our economic and trade cooperation continues to develop. We are convinced that our ties of friendship and cooperation will continue to comprehensively expand and intensify for the benefit of our peoples, in the name of socialist ideals and in the interest of peace.

Comrade Fidel Castro, we wish you and the fraternal Cuban people successes in implementing the Second PCC Congress resolutions and in building your socialist fatherland.

[Signed] Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BELGIAN COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

AU081945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 8 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, was called on, at the Predeal resort, by Jan Debrouwere, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Belgium, now on a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Attending was Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Louis van Geyt, president of the Communist Party of Belgium.

During the interview the sides informed mutually of the two parties' preoccupations for the present and future and exchanged views on some topical problems of the international life and of the communist and working class movement.

Both sides have expressed satisfaction at the favourable evolution of the relations of friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Belgium, as well as the joint wish to deepen these relations to the benefit of the two parties, of the general cause of peace and social progress. At the same time the sides expressed the resolve of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Belgium to take further action for developing the relations between Romania and Belgium in the field of politics, economy, technology, science and culture, to the welfare of the two states, of the Romanian people and of the Belgian people, to the welfare of the two countries, to the interest of the cause of peace, security and independence, collaboration and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

The exchange of opinions on topical problems of the international political life has highlighted the preoccupation of the two parties over the tensioning relations in the world, as well as the necessity for all the states, the progressive and democratic forces everywhere, the public opinion to intensify efforts for halting the worsening of the climate of the international life, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace, collaboration and observance of the national independence, for solving politically, by means of negotiations the tensions and conflicts still existing in various zones of the world, for excluding the force and the threat with force from the interstate relations.

Looking into problems related to the setting in of a climate of peace and security on the European Continent the sides have stressed the importance of the successful development of the Madrid conference, so that it might give an impetus to the implementation of the stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act as a coherent whole, contribute to the development of collaboration and cooperation among the states of Europe and, first of all, to result in efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament in Europe and the world over. The sides have considered that the interests of world peace ask for immediate passing to concrete military disengagement and disarmament measures, to nuclear disarmament first of all, to halting the siting of fresh nuclear rockets or weapons and to the reduction of the existing ones, in view of doing away with the danger of wars and of creating a climate of confidence among states.

The exchange of views also highlighted the importance of upgrading efforts in view of liquidating underdevelopment and engineering a new world economic order apt to give an impetus to the economic and social development of all the countries, of the lagging ones in particular.

During the interview the sides expressed the resolve of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Belgium to make further their contribution to strengthening the friendship, solidarity and collaboration among the communist and workers' parties, grounded on the observance of each party's right to independently work out and implement its own policy, its revolutionary ways and means, with no foreign interference, according to the concrete, historical, national and social realities in which it takes action. Also expressed was the resolve to develop ever tighter collaboration with all the communist, socialist, social democratic, Democrat Christian parties, with all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces declaring for peace, security, disarmament, independence, collaboration and cooperation among nations.

During the interview the sides expressed the confidence of the two parties in the capacity the Polish United Workers' Party, the working class, the entire Polish people, that they would succeed in leaving behind the emerged difficulties and manifest the firm belief that these problems can and must be solved by the Poles themselves, securing the further thriving of Poland on the road of socialism and welfare of the working ones.

The talks passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU090940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 8, talks were conducted between Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria.

On the occasion questions were approached relating to the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries and measures were set conducive to the further development of bilateral economic relations.

The two ministers signed the agreement on goods exchanges and payments between Romania and Bulgaria over 1981-1985. According to the document, the volume of goods exchanges will increase by 2.3 times in this five-year interval as against the 1976-1980 period, the main share being held by products of the machine-building, chemical and metallurgical industries.

VRHOVEC MEETS WITH POLISARIO FRONT DELEGATION

LD081502 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jan (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec today conferred with a Polisario Front delegation, headed by Deputy General Secretary Beshir Mustafa Sayed. The delegation includes Polisario Politburo members Ibrahim Hakim and Mustafa Bouh.

During the talks, views were exchanged on questions of the Western Sahara, situation in the Maghreb region and some other current international questions.

DRAGAN ATTENDS BAGHDAD COOPERATION MEETING

For a report on the activities in Iraq of the Yugoslav cooperation committee led by Zvone Dragan, see the 9 January issue of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES UK'S FITZROY MACLEAN

LD081846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic today received Sir Fitzroy Maclean, British politician and publicist and former head of the British mission to the supreme headquarters of the People's Liberation Army and Partisan detachments of Yugoslavia.

In the course of an extensive and friendly talk, Sir Fitzroy Maclean presented Cvijetin Mijatovic with an inscribed copy of his book on President Tito.

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 1981-85 REPORTED

LD071836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan (TANJUG)--The economy's greater autonomy in disposing of income, the reduction of administrative interventions, a more balanced development of different economic branches and the elimination of structural disproportions between them are in the focus of the draft Yugoslav development plan for the 1981-85 five-year period. The draft plan has been submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia by the Yugoslav Federal Government. The Assembly is by the end of March to decide on the draft plan.

Under the draft plan, Yugoslavia's gross national product is over the next five years to record an average annual real growth rate of around 4.5 percent, industrial production of 5 percent and agricultural production of 4.5 percent. Under the draft plan, employment is annually to grow by around 2.5 percent and labour productivity, by around 4 percent.

As part of further efforts to improve Yugoslavia's foreign trade balance, exports are to record an annual increase of 8 percent and imports, of only 1.1 percent. In 1980, Yugoslavia succeeded in reducing the balance of payments deficit by around 1.5 billion dollars. It ended the year with a deficit of around 2 billion dollars.

The draft plan of Yugoslavia's development over the 1981-1985 period envisages a lower economic growth rate than in the previous years. The standard of living will nevertheless record an annual growth rate of 2.7 percent. The growth rate of economic investments is to be reduced and non-economic investments, with the exception of housing development, are to be sharply cut. In the more recent years, investments accounted for as much as 40 percent of Yugoslavia's gross national product.

DJURANOVIC BEGINS VISIT TO BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD081944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Tuzla, 8 Jan (TANJUG)--With his visit to Tuzla today, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, began his 2-day working visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. During the day, accompanied by Milanko Renovica, president of the republican Executive Council, and their associates--leaders of federal and republican economic committees--Veselin Djuranovic visited and had talks at the Tuzla Municipal Assembly, at the Soda-So chemical combine and at the Tito coal mines. In the afternoon, he left for Sarajevo.

Hasan Dervisbegovic, president of the Tuzla Municipal Assembly, acquainted Veselin Djuranovic with the dynamic development of this industrial and mining complex and with the difficulties with which this, the largest town of northeastern Bosnia is confronted. One of the most significant problems is the settling of the ground, a consequence of uncontrolled salt mining.

In acquainting himself with this problem, the president of the Federal Executive Council said that the Federal Executive Council as in years before, will actively participate in the efforts to have this difficulty resolved in the most rational manner.

At the Soda-So chemical combine, Veselin Djuranovic was briefed on the development of this large collective by Mirko Simic, head of the business committee, who stressed, among other things, that this collective will produce about 800,000 tons of salt in 1981, and all other producers only 20,000 tons, yet our country will need about 1,270,000 tons.

Having heard this information, Veselin Djuranovic pointed out the obligation of all subjects of our society to work hard, in particular using internal reserves, for economic stabilization. Djuranovic praised Soda-So chemical combine's increasing its income last year by 50 percent, the net income by 60, productivity by 11 and personal income by 22 percent, and the consequent strengthening of accumulation and reduction of losses in the basic organizations of this combine. In connection with the problem of prices, the president of the Federal Executive Council said that both in the stabilization policy and in the struggle with inflation, should the analyses prove it necessary, the possibilities of a certain increase in the price of salt and of soda should be examined because they have been stagnating for years.

At the Tito coal mines, Alija Isakovic, head of the business committee, told the president of the Federal Executive Council that 26,000 miners of this large collective last year produced 13.4 million tons of coal but that this as well as other miners' collectives are suffering because of the slow overcoming of the nonrational relations of some sections of the economy and because of preference being given to imported liquid fuels. In this connection, Veselin Djuranovic said, among other things:

There are still concepts in our country which deviate from the concept adopted at the time oil prices increased suddenly in 1973, namely that we must base our energy policy first and foremost on our own domestic resources, including coal. Even then we defined a policy which should have to a certain extent also drawn a lesson from the world oil crisis, but our attempts in the past 5 years did not yield more tangible results owing to a lack of understanding and to resistance. It is very important to stress this now when we are preparing the new medium-term development plan because both concepts and types of behavior which show not all are ready enough to accept the energy development policy based on domestic raw materials remain, Djuranovic went on. Therefore, the struggle for realizing the adopted concept, in the view of the president of the Federal Executive Council, calls for more decisive confrontation of opposing concepts on this fundamental issue of our development. Because it is already known that our country will have to pay in 5 years, that is in 1985, for the same amounts of oil double the price which it is paying today, that is, between $7 and $8 billion. This leaves no alternative to the adopted direction of development of the energy industry on the basis of domestic resources, above all coal, Veselin Djuranovic stressed.

Arrival in Sarajevo

LD082247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1821 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 Jan (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who is on a 2-day visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina, this evening arrived in Sarajevo.

During a meeting, the president of the Federal Executive Council and representatives of the highest sociopolitical organs and organizations, including Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency; Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee; Niko Mihaljevic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly; and Milanko Renovica, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council, discussed topical questions connected with the implementation of the policy of socioeconomic development of this republic and of the policy of economic stabilization, as well as some other topical questions.

DALJEVIC ADDRESSES POLITICAL AKTIV IN VUCITRN

LD081340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0820 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Vucitrn, 8 Jan (TANJUG)--Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke to the political aktiv of the municipality of Vucitrn today on the security situation in Yugoslavia.

Viewed as a whole, the political-security situation in our country is good and stable, Daljevic said. The high level of political consciousness and unity of our working class, working people and citizens has been demonstrated on several occasions and in many exercises and tests in carrying out every-day work tasks in all those difficult moments of which there were several last year. It was shown that such consciousness is not short-lived and that those people who linked it exclusively with the unanimous grief and mourning by all patriots of this country at the irreplaceable loss which affected us with the death of Comrade Tito were wrong.

Regardless of the fact that we rightly emphasize that the political-security situation in our society is good, there is no room for complacency, for there are quite a few problems and weaknesses which have a negative effect on our stability. We must fight resolutely against all those phenomena and tendencies which violate it and which, in the extreme, have an unfavorable effect on general social stability and the country's capability to defend and protect itself. In this respect, for the League of Communists and all other organized socialist forces in our society there is no more important task--currently or in the future--than the resolution of topical economic difficulties and the realization of the economic stabilization policy.

Our current economic difficulties are not small, particularly in the pshere of the trade balance deficit and the balance of payments deficit, in the sphere of investment policy, general, joint and personal consumption and social relations. We have confronted these problems resolutely and a certain degree of progress is being achieved on all issues. Last year a significant growth rate production was realized, exports increased considerably and imports were reduced, the country's balance of payments deficit was reduced, a certain degree of settling down was marked in all aspects of consumption and the degree of accumulation by organizations of associated labor went up. The essential coordination of standpoints between republics and provinces was carried out relatively quickly, and this enabled the draft social plan for Yugoslavia for the next medium-term period to be set out in time. Four laws were also adopted, which specify the range of insufficiently developed federal units and define the system of stimulating their more rapid material and social development.

We must not underestimate all these results, but neither should we exaggerate their value, for objectively they represent only a good basis for continued work in all areas of socio-economic development. On this, from the point of view of our coming activities, significance is attached especially to the consistent realization of the standpoints and conclusions of the 15th LCY Central Committee session.

AT the 15th LCY Central Committee session particular emphasis was placed on the view that we had exhausted every possibility of economic development on the old bases. There is no longer any room for maneuver for material development based on continued indebtedness by the country, no inflationary financing and unrealistic aims. There is no more room for irrational solutions in building up the forces of production, because they lead us towards autarchy and isolationism.

It should also be said that work will also be done on finding new solutions for the financing of the insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The current agreement on the development of the underdeveloped areas is the maximum which could have been achieved at this time. It is essential to do everything to ensure it is carried out, because this is in the interest of both the underdeveloped and the developed. I should like to say it is essential to do everything to ensure that the resources distributed from the fund are used as rationally as possible and that the greatest possible results are achieved. The need for more rapid pooling of labor and resources between your province and other republics and Vojvodina is singled out. At the same time, the focus should be on increased activation of internal reserves and of all subjective forces in order to ensure the development of your municipality and the province as a whole through increased labor productivity and more rational and responsible work by everyone in every environment.

It is probable that the implementation of these (and other) measures will not pass without difficulties or resistance. Similarly, the current economic difficulties cannot be overcome "overnight." We shall continue to need significant self-denials and a certain "belt tightening". But by means of consistent implementation of agreed policy in all structures, conscientious and responsible work by each individual and organ and by better use of internal reserves, this situation will be resolved successfully. Therefore ideopolitical work should open up prospects and develop trust in the self-management system and the leading role of the League of Communists. Our working people and citizens should know that the stabilization policy is aimed at creating the conditions for even more rapid and dynamic development in the near future and for an even higher joint and personal living standard for all of us. In a word, as well as pointing to the nature of our current difficulties and tasks in this connection, we also need to open up a perspective and develop faith in our forces and our future.

According to some assessments, the developing countries had a balance of payments deficit of more than $60 billion last year. The level of indebtedness of poor countries will probably reach about $360 billion, and so forth.

These and other similar facts go some way toward explaining our own situation, too, and they can serve, among other things, in the struggle against the idea that the system of socialist self-management is to blame for our current economic difficulties. In fact, the truth is quite different: Where self-management relations have been most developed there have been considerably fewer difficulties. That is why we see the main line of our continued activity in more rapid development of socialist self-management relations, Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said, among other things.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ECONOMIC RESOLUTION

AU082111 Belgrade POLITKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Dec 80 p 6

[S. Zikic report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 29 Dec--At their last session this year, all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia first heard a report by Janez Zemljaric, president of the Slovene Executive Council, on the draft resolution on the policy of implementing the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia next year and, after a discussion, adopted the draft resolution at separate sessions of the chambers.

According to the draft resolution, opportunities of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia for economic development will be very modest. It is precisely this fact that sets special tasks for the working people of Slovenia about which Janez Zemljaric spoke about in his report.

The successes achieved in the past efforts to halt the unfavorable trends in the individual fields of social reproduction and expenditures are encouraging. The real social product will increase this year 2.5 percent compared with last year, while exports in the period between 1 August and 25 December were covered to a considerably greater extent than earlier.

These are some of the indicators demonstrating that it is nonetheless possible to operate successfully with foreign countries, one of the main conditions for economic stabilization.

This year exports should actually increase at least 8 percent, while imports of raw materials and producer goods should not increase by more than 3 percent. As Janez Zemljaric stressed, imports of equipment will be restricted next year also.

Much greater attention will have to be paid to coordinating education with the economy's needs. Currently, for instance, 12,000 workers in Slovenia are looking for jobs, while at the same time there are 16,000 job vacancies.

Next year, funds for personal incomes will lag only 5 percent behind the increase in income, while funds for general expenditures in the communes can increase 18.3 percent at most. A calming in the increase in prices and putting relations in order on the market, particularly when the supply of basic food articles is involved, will also be among the basic tasks that must be realized next year.

At the joint session of all three chambers, Marko Bulc, president of the Slovene delegation to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, submitted a report on coordinating various issues that are under the competence of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, particularly on coordinating problems linked with the resolution, budget and the more rapid development of the underdeveloped republics and provinces.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES PROVINCIAL ECONOMY

LD081626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Pristina, 7 Jan (TANJUG)--The Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly today discussed the province's economic results for January-September 1980 at its session and noted that they were more favorable than in 1979. Total receipts went up by 47.9 percent and income grew by 40.2 percent. At the same time, the amount allocated for personal incomes increased at a rate more than 30 percent slower than did income as a whole. However, despite the large growth in total receipts and income, general results of business activity in some economic activities are not satisfactory. The council concluded that the causes which led to losses in organizations should be considered carefully in all cases and corrective measures of a long-term nature should be undertaken.

BORNIA-HERCEGOVINA COUNCIL DISCUSSES SECURITY

LD081834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 Jan (TANJUG)--The Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina today considered several questions concerning the assessment of the situation, building and further development of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Discussing some topical questions of public security in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Executive Council noted that public security, public order and peace were satisfactory and that security in the past period was considered by the citizens as an explicit right and duty of the working people and self-managing and other social institutions.

In spite of the favorable situation as regards public security in the republic, some topical problems still exist in the field of public order and peace, road traffic safety, fire precaution and other matters of public security. This obliges all protagonists of the system of social self-protection, and especially organs of internal affairs, as the technical part of this system, to work with still greater determination toward their solution.

BRIEFS

NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR--Belgrade-Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received credentials from Juan Carlos Gimenez Meo, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to the SFRY, with whom he then had a friendly talk. The reception was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY presidency; and others. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Dec 80 p 8 AU]

TRADE WITH ARAB COUNTRIES--"In the January-November period of this year, the Yugoslav commodity exchange with Arab countries increased 33 percent, reaching a value of $2,211,000,000. With this increase in commodity trade, the share of the Arab countries in our trade with the developing countries accounts to nearly 90 percent." The Yugoslav work organizations exported to the Arab countries goods worth some $844 million, or 32 percent more than in the 11 months of last year. We imported goods worth $1,367,000,000, an increase of 34 percent. Our exports covered nearly 62 percent of our exports. The value of commodity trade with Iraq was $1,114,000,000 with Libya $373 million, with Egypt some $191 million, and with Algeria over $157 million. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 80 p 2 AU]